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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of July 13, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM (S J Res 31)			Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56	
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM (HR 11356)	Reported 5-25-56	Passed 6-11-56	Reported 6-19-56	Passed 6-29-56	
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-19-56	Vetoed 4-16-56
REVISED FARM BILL (HR 10875)	Reported 4-30-55	Passed 5-3-56	Reported 5-11-56	Passed 5-18-56	Signed 5-28-56
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 10660)	Reported 4-21-56	Passed 4-27-56	Reported 5-10-56	Passed 5-29-56	Signed 6-29-56
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55	Passed 7-12-56	
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	Signed 4-11-56
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55	Reported 6-5-56		
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55	Rejected 7-5-56			
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56	Signed 5-29-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56	Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)	Reported 6-29-56		Reported 6-19-56		
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)	Reported 4-18-56				
HOUSING (HR 11742) (S 3855)	Reported 6-15-56		Reported 5-15-56	Passed 5-24-56	
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56		
VETERANS' PENSIONS (HR 12038)	Reported 7-3-56	Passed 7-12-56			
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE (S 3732)			Reported 4-26-56	Passed 5-10-56	
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56	Passed 3-26-56	Signed 3-29-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES (HR 11380)	Reported 5-29-56	Passed 7-6-56			

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office, Agriculture, Executive Offices, Interior, State-Justice-Judiciary, Commerce, Independent Offices, Legislative Branch, Labor-Health, Education and Welfare, Defense, Public Works and District of Columbia bill. The only remaining major bill, Mutual Security, has been passed by the House.

WHERE ARE FOREIGN-BORN VOTERS A FACTOR?

Among the tasks Congress has left untouched this year is revision of the immigration laws, recommended by President Eisenhower and national Democratic leaders. The issue of America's "open-or closed-door" policy toward immigrants will be discussed in the Presidential campaign.

Strategists of both parties agree the issue is of greatest importance in areas where large numbers of immigrants and their children live. The proportion of Americans born abroad has declined in each census since 1910. The 1950 census counted 10,347,395 foreign-born white persons, 6.8 percent of the national population. There were an additional 23,589,485 native-born white persons of foreign or mixed parentage, 15.7 percent of the total population. Together, these two groups, referred to by the Census Bureau as "foreign white stock" numbered 33,750,653 persons, 22.4 percent of the total population.

While the proportion of first-and second-generation Americans has declined, it still is high enough to be a significant force in American politics, particularly because the immigrant stock is concentrated.

For analyses of other important voting blocs, see: Midwest farmers (Weekly Report, p. 557); Negroes, (Weekly Report, p. 491); auto workers (Weekly Report, p. 688); steel workers (Weekly Report, p. 757).

To pinpoint this, Congressional Quarterly analyzed the 1950 census figures and computed the number of first-and second-generation Americans living in each Congressional district.

District Figures

The results of that computation are listed in the chart on pages 4 and 5. The chart shows:

- The number of foreign-born white persons in each district.
- The percentage of the district's population they represent.
- The district's percentage of foreign white stock, defined as foreign-born whites and native-born whites of foreign-born or mixed parentage. The figure was computed by multiplying the foreign-born white percentage for each district by 3.32, the ratio between foreign-born whites and foreign white stock in the country as a whole.

In the tables below, the percentages used refer to foreign white stock, the first-and second-generation Americans in the district.

Foreign White Stock

The table on this page shows the number of districts in which varying percentages of the population are first-and second-generation Americans.

EXTREMES -- The Congressional districts with the smallest proportion of foreign white stock -- as few as 3 in every 1,000 residents -- are found in Alabama,

Percent of Foreign White Stock

Congressional Districts

Percent	Dem	GOP	Total
UNITED STATES			
0-5%	105	18	123
5-25%	51	103	154
25-50%	40	68	108
Over 50%	36	14	50
U.S. EXCEPT SOUTH			
0-5%	13	11	24
5-25%	36	100	136
25-50%	38	68	106
Over 50%	35	14	49
SOUTH			
0-5%	92	7	99
5-25%	15	3	18
25-50%	2	--	2
Over 50%	1	--	1
EAST			
0-5%	5	--	5
5-25%	9	22	31
25-50%	20	37	57
Over 50%	24	12	36
MIDWEST			
0-5%	8	11	19
5-25%	15	58	73
25-50%	12	15	27
Over 50%	9	1	10
WEST			
0-5%	--	--	--
5-25%	12	20	32
25-50%	6	16	22
Over 50%	2	1	3

Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. The Congressional districts with the highest percentages of immigrants and children of immigrants -- ranging up to 99.9 percent -- are in New York City. For contrast, in 1950 there were 407 foreign-born whites in Tennessee's 7th District and 105,637 in the 24th District of New York located in New York City.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS -- Generally speaking, Democrats in Congress represent the districts where the proportion of foreign white stock is either very high or very low; Republicans represent the intermediate districts. Districts where the proportion of foreign white stock is below 5 percent or above 50 percent elected 141 Democrats and 32 Republicans in 1954. The districts where the first- and second-generation Americans made up 5 percent to 50 percent of the population elected 171 Republicans and 91 Democrats.

SOUTH -- The area least affected by recent immigration. Ninety-nine of its 120 districts had less than 5 percent foreign white stock. Only one -- Texas 15th, along the Texas-Mexico border -- had more than 50 percent foreign white stock. The proportion of foreign white stock shows no relationship to the southern district's party affiliation; Democrats hold a big margin in districts with the lightest and the heaviest immigrant population.

EAST -- The area most affected by recent immigration. Thirty-six of the nation's 50 districts with more than 50 percent foreign white stock are in this section. Democrats won two-thirds of these 36 districts and also five of the eastern districts with fewer than 5 percent foreign white stock, located in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Republicans had a 2-1 edge in districts with 5 percent to 50 percent foreign white stock.

MIDWEST -- The area moderately affected by recent immigration. One hundred of its 129 districts have between 5 percent and 50 percent foreign white stock. Republicans have a slight edge in districts under 5 percent; a 4-1 edge in the 5 percent to 25 percent districts; and a slight edge in the 25 percent to 50 percent districts. Democrats won nine of the 10 Midwest districts with more than 50 percent first- and second-generation Americans.

WEST -- Like the Midwest, an area moderately affected by recent immigration. Fifty-four of the 57 districts have between 5 percent and 50 percent foreign white stock. None has less than 5 percent. Republicans have a 2-1 edge in the under 50 percent districts; Democrats, a 2-1 edge in the three districts over 50 percent, all located in California.

Margins of Victory

The table below compares the percentage of foreign white stock with the winning candidate's margin of victory in the 1954 House race. It shows this:

- Districts with none to 5 percent foreign white stock -- Democrats won most of these with more than 60 percent of the vote; most of the few Republicans who won received less than 60 percent of the vote.

- Districts with 5 percent to 25 percent foreign white stock -- The most closely contested of the four types. Almost half the Democratic winners and three-fifths of the Republican winners received less than 60 percent of the vote.

- Districts with 25 percent to 50 percent foreign white stock -- Two-thirds of the Democratic winners received more than 60 percent of the votes; three-fifths of the Republican winners received less than 60 percent of the votes.

- Districts with more than 50 percent foreign white stock -- Three-fourths of the Democratic winners received more than 60 percent of the votes; two-thirds of the Republican winners received less than 55 percent of the vote.

% of First- and
Second-Generation
Americans

Districts in Which Winning House
Candidate's Percentage of the
Vote in 1954 Was:

Over 60% 55-60% Under 55%

BOTH PARTIES

0-5%	100	11	12
5-25%	68	45	41
25-50%	53	28	27
Over 50%	30	7	13

DEMOCRATS

0-5%	92	6	7
5-25%	27	11	13
25-50%	26	7	7
Over 50%	27	6	3

REPUBLICANS

0-5%	8	5	5
5-25%	41	34	28
25-50%	27	21	20
Over 50%	3	1	10

Big City and Small Town

The table below shows the number of metropolitan and mid-urban districts and the number of small town and rural districts with varying proportions of foreign white stock. (For detailed definitions of rural, small town, mid-urban and metropolitan categories, Weekly Report, p. 360)

Districts with less than 5 percent foreign white stock are predominantly rural and small town; 5 percent to 25 percent districts are divided evenly between the rural and urban category; 25 percent to 50 percent districts are predominantly urban; over 50 percent districts are overwhelmingly urban. The only small town-rural district with more than 50 percent foreign white stock is New York 1 (Long Island), represented by Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R). There is no significant difference between the rural-urban characteristics of Republican and Democratic districts, except for the 5 percent to 25 percent group. Most of the 51 districts of this type held by Democrats are urban; most of the 103 districts of this type held by Republicans are small town and rural.

% of First- and
Second-Generation
Americans

Congressional Districts

Metropolitan, Small Town,
Mid-Urban Rural

BOTH PARTIES

0-5%	25	98
5-25%	76	78
25-50%	87	21
Over 50%	49	1

DEMOCRATS

0-5%	20	85
5-25%	32	19
25-50%	36	4
Over 50%	36	--

REPUBLICANS

0-5%	5	13
5-25%	44	59
25-50%	51	17
Over 50%	13	1

Voting Patterns

How is the distribution of foreign white stock reflected in Congressional votes on immigration and refugees? What influence do party affiliations have?

To answer these questions, Congressional Quarterly analyzed the July 28, 1953, House of Representatives vote on passage of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. (1953 Almanac, p. 242)

The measure, authorizing issuance of 217,000 special quota immigration visas, was approved 221-185 (D, 88-111; R, 132-74; Independent, 1-0). (1953 Almanac, p. 254) The chart analyzes that vote:

% of First- and Second-Generation Americans	Districts' Votes on Passage Of 1953 Refugee Relief Act	
	Yea	Nay
BOTH PARTIES		
0-5%	15	105
5-25%	78	65
25-50%	81	14
Over 50%	46	1
DEMOCRATS		
0-5%	7	90
5-25%	25	17
25-50%	27	3
Over 50%	29	1
REPUBLICANS		
0-5%	8	15
5-25%	53	48
25-50%	54	11
Over 50%	17	0

• **Population Influences** are easily seen. Representatives of districts with less than 5 percent foreign white stock (three-fourths of them southern Democrats) voted against the bill, 15-105. The 15-Member minority was made up of seven Democrats and eight Republicans.

Representatives of districts with 5 percent to 25 percent foreign white stock voted for the bill, 78-65. But most southern Democrats and Midwest Republicans in this group voted against the bill.

Representatives of districts with 25 percent to 50 percent foreign white stock voted for the bill, 81-14. Nine of the 14 "nay" votes came from southern Democrats and Midwest Republicans.

Representatives of districts with more than 50 percent foreign white stock voted for the bill, 46-1. The sole exception was ex-Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. (D 1949-55) from Texas 15th District, along the Mexican border. He did not seek re-election in 1954.

• **Party Influences** do not seem to be of major importance. The majority of both Democratic and Republican Representatives from each type of district voted the same way. What minor variations there were may be attributed to the southern Democratic and Midwest Republican votes noted above.

The Campaign Outlook

Both parties plan to use the immigration issue in the drive to win votes in areas with high percentages of foreign white stock.

PLATFORMS -- The Democrats in 1952 pledged "continued cooperation with other free nations to solve (refugee problems)...continued aid to refugees...con-

tinuing revision of our immigration and naturalization laws to do away with any unjust and unfair practices against nationality groups.... We will eliminate distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens...."

The Republicans had no 1952 platform plank on immigration.

STANDS -- President Eisenhower Oct. 17, 1952, said "The McCarran (-Walter) immigration law must be rewritten.... A better law...will strike an intelligent, unbiased balance between the immigration welfare of America and the prayerful hopes of the unhappy and oppressed." On Jan. 5, 1956, he said, "I again point out... the urgent need for revision of the immigration and nationality laws...." (Weekly Report, p. 3)

New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D) April 3, 1955, said, "The infamous McCarran(-Walter) Immigration Act" is one of the "most hateful expressions of intolerance.... It is a bitter paradox that we, as a nation of immigrants and descendants of immigrants, should show our face to the world in the frame of a law which is repugnant to our history and denies our heritage."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) May 3, 1956, said, "Without question, the national quotas system is unfair to southern and eastern Europeans and it must be corrected. Also, unused quotas should be reallocated, mortgaged quotas canceled, citizenship rights protected and other inequities of existing law alleviated.... I believe the morale of the peoples in foreign lands will be lifted... when they understand...the U.S.A. is always considerate of their problems and will try to do everything in its power to give them human aid and dignity...."

Adlai E. Stevenson Jan. 1, 1956, said, "The many sections of the immigration code are so interwoven as to make a complete revision, with a new and more humane approach, the best remedy.... The worst thing about the law is the national origins system of selecting immigrants."

ACTION -- 1953 -- President Truman Jan. 13 asked Congress "to eliminate from our immigration laws the unfortunate provisions which apply discriminations based on national origin, race, creed and color."

President Eisenhower Feb. 2 asked Congress "to enact a statute that will...guard our legitimate national interests and be faithful to our basic ideas of freedom and fairness to all."

Chairman Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy and Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said the law should be allowed to operate for several years before revisions were considered.

Congress passed the Refugee Relief Act, requested by President Eisenhower. (House 221-185; D, 88-111; R, 132-74. Senate 63-30; D, 24-22; R, 38-8.) (1953 Almanac, p. 241)

1954 -- Congress passed liberalizing amendments to the Refugee Relief Act, by voice vote in both chambers. (1954 Almanac, p. 283)

1955 -- President Eisenhower May 27 proposed 10 more liberalizing amendments to the Refugee Relief Act. An amended version of the Administration bill was reported by the Senate Judiciary Refugees and Escapees Subcommittee, but the full Committee took no action. The same Subcommittee held hearings on the administration of the Act. (1955 Almanac, p. 313)

1956 -- President Eisenhower Feb. 8 requested 17 specific changes in the immigration law and 10 liberalizing amendments to the Refugee Relief Act. (Weekly Report, p. 151)

Number and Percentage of Foreign-Born Whites, Candidates' Share of Vote in 435 Districts

Column 1 -- The number of foreign-born white residents, according to the 1950 census.

Column 2 -- The percentage of foreign-born white residents, according to the 1950 census.

Column 3 -- The percentage of foreign white stock, i.e., foreign-born whites and native whites of foreign-born or mixed parentage.

Column 4 -- Winning House candidate's percentage of the total vote in 1954. Bold face figures are Democratic percentages; light face figures are Republican percentages.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4															
ALABAMA																																		
3 Andrews D.	511	.2	.7	X	Los Angeles County	23 Doyle D.	24,979	5.9	19.6	70.9	4 Flynt D.	598	.2	.7	X	7 Bray R.	2,781	.9	3.0	55.4														
1 Boykin D.	2,562	.7	2.3	X	21 Hiestand R.	29,906	7.7	25.6	58.7	3 Forrester D.	1,840	.5	1.7	X	11 Brownson R.	10,697	2.0	6.6	54.9															
7 Elliott D.	640	.2	.7	78.9	25 Hillings R.	25,730	7.0	23.2	65.2	9 Landrum D.	435	.2	.7	X	3 Crumpecker R.	20,074	5.1	16.9	50.4															
2 Grant D.	2,276	.6	2.0	X	20 Minshaw R.	18,911	8.3	27.6	71.2	7 Lanham D.	866	.2	.7	X	8 Denton D.	2,398	.6	2.0	52.1															
9 Huddleston D.	5,297	.9	3.0	X	19 Hollifield D.	71,062	15.7	52.1	74.8	2 Pilcher D.	757	.3	1.0	X	2 Hallock R.	7,622	2.5	8.3	59.8															
8 Jones D.	603	.2	.7	91.6	22 Holt R.	24,939	11.4	37.8	58.2	1 Preston D.	2,432	.7	2.3	83.7	6 Harden R.	4,497	1.5	5.0	52.5															
5 Rains D.	566	.2	.7	X	16 Jackson R.	24,627	11.0	36.5	60.8	6 Vinson D.	922	.3	1.0	X	10 Harvey R.	2,295	.7	2.3	55.9															
4 Roberts D.	741	.2	.7	X	17 King D.	32,651	7.6	25.2	60.1	IDAHO																								
6 Selden D.	617	.2	.7	X	24 Lipscomb R.	36,865	12.8	42.5	56.9	2 Budge R.	9,362	2.7	9.0	60.8	1 Madden D.	39,247	10.7	35.5	61.4															
ARIZONA																																		
1 Rhodes R.	18,149	5.5	18.3	53.1	15 McDonough R.	48,446	13.5	44.8	56.9	1 Pfost D.	10,045	4.1	13.6	54.9	IOWA																			
2 Udell D.	27,445	6.6	21.9	62.1	26 Roosevelt D.	59,479	12.4	41.2	60.1	ILLINOIS																								
ARKANSAS																																		
COLORADO																																		
1 Gathings D.	1,460	.4	1.3	X	4 Aspinall D.	5,454	3.1	10.3	53.5	16 Allen R.	19,774	5.6	18.6	X	5 Cunningham R.	10,451	3.0	10.0	55.6															
4 Harris D.	834	.2	.7	X	3 Chenoweth R.	13,813	4.1	13.6	53.0	17 Arends R.	12,211	3.5	11.6	65.0	6 Dalliver R.	10,682	3.6	12.0	60.3															
5 Hays D.	2,098	.7	2.3	X	2 Hill R.	17,356	4.3	14.3	55.3	19 Chipfield R.	15,416	4.7	15.6	56.5	3 Gross R.	13,078	3.6	12.0	62.1															
2 Mills D.	665	.3	1.0	X	1 Rogers D.	22,364	5.4	17.9	55.6	25 Gray D.	7,745	2.3	7.6	52.6	8 Hoaven R.	15,758	5.3	17.6	63.8															
6 Norrell D.	2,095	.6	2.0	X	CONNECTICUT																													
3 Trimble D.	2,137	.6	2.0	X																														
CALIFORNIA																																		
7 Allen R.	29,932	9.2	30.5	53.0	3 Cretella R.	50,216	13.6	45.2	52.7	20 Simpson R.	3,081	1.1	3.7	62.9	7 Jensen R.	7,445	2.8	9.3	60.4															
6 Baldwin R.	25,123	6.2	20.6	50.9	1 Dodd D.	85,028	15.8	52.5	57.0	22 Springer R.	5,330	1.6	5.3	62.0	4 LeCompte R.	4,985	2.0	6.6	55.6															
2 Engle D.	18,513	5.6	18.6	X	4 Morano R.	78,592	15.6	51.8	57.6	15 Mason R.	21,037	6.5	21.6	62.8	1 Schwengel R.	9,777	2.6	8.6	57.0															
10 Gubser R.	38,922	10.5	34.9	61.2	5 Patterson R.	43,541	15.9	52.8	52.8	24 Price D.	12,683	3.3	11.0	69.2	2 Talle R.	12,206	2.9	9.6	55.4															
14 Hagen D.	19,852	4.7	15.6	65.1	AL Sadlak R.	297,859	14.8	49.1	50.9	14 Vacancy	26,862	7.6	25.2	72.4	KANSAS																			
11 Johnson R.	27,045	8.2	27.2	52.6	2 Seely-Brown R.	40,482	12.7	42.2	50.7	20 Simpson R.	3,081	1.1	3.7	62.9	1 Avery R.	7,096	2.2	7.3	54.3															
4 Malliard R.	56,986	15.7	52.1	61.2	AL McDowell D.	13,844	4.4	14.6	54.9	22 Springer R.	5,330	1.6	5.3	62.0	3 George R.	4,386	1.9	6.3	55.4															
8 Miller D.	39,093	9.5	31.5	65.4	FLORIDA																													
3 Moss D.	28,470	7.2	23.9	65.3	2 Bennett D.	6,430	2.0	6.6	X	13 Church R.	40,721	8.7	28.9	69.6	2 Natcher D.	742	.2	.7	X															
29 Phillips R.	22,293	9.6	31.9	57.9	1 Cramer R.	27,693	6.3	20.9	50.7	8 Gordon D.	61,581	20.1	66.7	68.4	7 Perkins D.	822	.2	.7	60.4															
1 Scudder R.	33,819	9.3	30.9	59.1	4 Faccall D.	52,848	10.1	33.5	X	5 Hoffman R.	46,137	12.4	41.2	57.3	3 Robison R.	6,304	1.3	4.3	50.2															
5 Shelley D.	63,138	15.3	50.8	X	7 Haley D.	5,224	2.4	8.0	55.5	4 Kluczynski D.	51,734	11.7	36.8	52.1	8 Siler R.	989	.2	.7	63.4															
27 Sheppard D.	20,403	7.2	23.9	64.8	5 Herlong D.	11,539	3.1	10.3	X	3 Murray D.	38,260	11.0	36.5	53.8	5 Spence D.	3,128	.8	2.7	61.0															
12 Sik D.	32,926	8.6	28.6	53.8	8 Matthews D.	1,705	.8	2.7	X	6 O'Brien D.	67,960	20.2	67.1	71.7	6 Warts D.	1,842	.5	1.7	60.9															
13 Teague R.	36,507	9.2	30.5	52.5	6 Rogers D.	13,665	4.8	15.9	X	2 O'Hara D.	47,116	13.3	44.2	61.6	LOUISIANA																			
28 Utt R.	23,489	6.8	22.6	66.2	3 Sikes D.	3,627	.9	3.0	X	11 Sheehan R.	49,611	15.7	52.1	50.9	2 Baggs D.	8,410	2.1	7.0	X															
30 Wilson R.	28,472	6.7	22.2	60.4	GEORGIA															4 Brooks D.	2,492	.7	2.3	X										
9 Younger R.	24,453	10.4	34.5	54.5	8 Billich D.	862	.3	1.0	X	INDIANA										1 Hebert D.	8,272	2.4	8.0	82.3										
					10 Brown D.	1,583	.5	1.7	X	4 Adair R.	5,855	1.8	6.0	59.8	8 Long D.	1,314	.5	1.7	X															
					5 Davis D.	6,435	1.0	3.3	64.4	5 Beamer R.	3,649	.9	3.0	53.1																				

Foreign-Born Voting - 5

1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4				
6 Morrison D. 4,118 1.0 3.3 X					NEBRASKA					2 Fountain D. 792 .2 .7 X					5 Richards D. 529 .2 .7 X				
5 Passman D. 1,203 .4 1.3 X					2 Chase R. 20,889 6.1 20.3 52.9					10 Jones R. 2,128 .6 2.0 57.5					2 Riley D. 1,814 .4 1.3 X				
7 Thompson D. 1,553 .5 1.7 X					3 Harrison R. 12,440 4.2 13.9 69.2					11 Jones D. 883 .3 1.0 67.5					1 Rivers D. 2,303 .7 2.3 X				
3 Willis D. 1,522 .5 1.7 X					4 Miller R. 10,801 3.4 11.3 70.4					12 Shuford D. 1,947 .6 2.0 61.5					SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE					1 Weaver R. 13,143 3.6 12.0 58.6					NORTH DAKOTA					2 Berry R. 6,286 4.0 13.3 68.7				
1 Hole R. 29,038 8.9 29.5 52.1					NEVADA					AL Burdick R. 49,232 7.9 26.2 71.7					1 Love R. 24,481 5.0 16.6 58.0				
3 McIntire R. 20,088 6.9 22.9 60.5					AL Young R. 10,530 6.6 21.9 54.5					OHIO					TENNESSEE				
2 Nelson R. 25,216 8.5 28.2 54.0					NEW HAMPSHIRE					9 Ashley D. 23,116 5.8 19.3 36.4					2 Baker R. 1,685 .4 1.3 58.0				
MARYLAND					2 Boss R. 27,064 10.6 35.2 60.4					14 Ayres R. 30,816 6.8 22.6 54.6					6 Bass D. 880 .3 1.0 X				
2 Davereux R. 10,589 2.9 9.6 56.1					1 Morrow R. 31,070 11.2 37.2 50.8					13 Boushert R. 18,822 6.6 21.9 59.1					8 Cooper D. 470 .2 .7 X				
4 Fallon D. 11,637 3.7 12.3 57.2					NEW JERSEY					8 Batts R. 3,317 1.3 4.3 63.0					9 Davis D. 5,148 1.1 3.7 83.5				
7 Friedel D. 20,560 6.6 21.9 54.5					11 Adonisio D. 39,165 12.6 41.8 56.3					22 Bolton, F.P.R. 40,292 13.2 43.8 58.3					4 Evans D. 1,037 .2 .7 X				
3 Gomers D. 18,189 6.1 20.3 X					3 Auchinsloss R. 44,501 11.4 37.8 57.6					11 Bolton, O.P.R. 25,811 7.5 24.9 65.3					3 Frazier D. 1,832 .5 1.7 59.2				
6 Hyde R. 8,945 2.1 7.0 51.4					8 Canfield R. 63,219 19.1 63.4 54.8					16 Bow R. 20,312 4.9 16.3 58.3					7 Murray D. 407 .2 .7 X				
5 Lankford D. 11,465 2.7 9.0 53.7					5 Freilingshuysen R. 54,090 12.9 42.8 59.3					7 Brown R. 3,960 1.2 4.0 62.2					5 Priest D. 2,437 .8 2.7 90.8				
1 Miller R. 3,156 1.5 5.0 55.5					2 Hand R. 24,161 9.4 31.2 63.6					5 Cleveland R. 5,689 2.2 7.3 59.5					1 Reece R. 1,179 .3 1.0 62.5				
MASSACHUSETTS					12 Keane R. 52,996 15.7 52.1 53.1					20 Faighan D. 64,205 15.5 51.5 67.7					TEXAS				
6 Bates R. 40,102 13.3 44.2 71.2					9 Osmers R. 52,316 14.9 49.5 60.2					18 Hays D. 20,008 6.2 20.6 57.3					5 Alger R. 10,835 1.8 6.0 52.9				
2 Boland D. 46,603 13.6 45.2 59.6					10 Rodino D. 47,088 15.1 50.1 63.4					15 Henderson R. 3,987 1.8 6.0 54.0					14 Bell D. 19,246 4.2 13.9 58.9				
10 Curtis R. 64,244 16.4 54.4 50.7					13 Steminski D. 38,580 14.3 47.5 60.8					2 Hess R. 9,957 2.7 9.0 58.4					2 Brooks D. 4,104 1.0 3.3 X				
4 Donahue D. 33,272 15.1 50.1 57.1					14 Tumulty D. 30,085 10.2 40.4 62.4					10 Jenkins R. 1,959 .8 2.7 61.7					17 Burleson D. 1,868 .8 2.7 X				
1 Hesalon R. 35,590 11.9 39.5 55.6					7 Widnall R. 45,041 12.1 40.2 68.2					19 Kline R. 35,292 11.1 36.9 67.5					AL Dies D. 276,645 3.6 12.0 88.0				
7 Lane D. 34,677 19.4 64.4 X					6 Williams D. 54,003 13.6 45.2 56.1					4 McCulloch R. 3,267 1.1 3.7 67.6					7 Dowdy D. 1,209 .5 1.7 X				
8 Macdonald D. 52,575 16.0 53.1 53.2					1 Walverton R. 30,489 6.9 22.9 58.3					4 McCullough R. 6,584 2.1 7.0 64.6					21 Fisher D. 8,288 1.1 3.7 X				
14 Martin R. 46,071 13.5 44.8 62.0					NEW MEXICO					23 Minshall R. 22,292 9.3 30.9 67.5					3 Gentry D. 1,037 .4 1.3 X				
12 McCormack D. 59,784 18.0 59.8 X					AL Fernandez D. 17,336 2.5 8.3 59.3					6 Polk D. 2,185 .7 2.3 52.2					13 Kead D. 2,275 .8 2.7 X				
9 Nicholson R. 30,497 14.6 48.5 56.7					NEW YORK					3 Schander R. 13,404 2.5 8.3 58.6					20 Kilday D. 36,230 7.2 23.9 X				
11 O'Neill D. 62,483 18.7 62.1 78.2					3 Becker R. 37,270 11.7 38.8 58.3					1 Scherer R. 15,845 4.4 14.6 64.3					15 Kilgore D. 89,505 19.7 65.4 X				
3 Philbin D. 45,187 14.2 47.1 X					37 Cole R. 23,766 6.0 19.9 71.7					21 Vanik D. 59,006 13.7 45.5 76.0					19 Mahon D. 3,734 1.0 3.3 X				
5 Rogers R. 51,946 14.2 47.1 X					2 Deaunon R. 39,629 12.5 41.5 63.7					12 Vorys R. 13,750 2.7 9.0 61.5					1 Patman D. 825 .3 1.0 X				
13 Wigglesworth R. 49,485 14.0 46.5 58.0					26 Gamble R. 50,195 15.7 52.1 64.0					OKLAHOMA					11 Poage D. 5,475 1.9 6.3 X				
MICHIGAN					27 Gwin R. 48,711 14.9 49.5 57.2					3 Albert D. 1,446 .5 1.7 83.3					4 Rayburn D. 1,208 .5 1.7 X				
12 Bennett R. 24,744 13.9 46.1 55.9					32 Keamey R. 32,005 10.4 34.5 61.5					1 Belcher R. 5,398 1.2 4.0 58.8					18 Rogers D. 2,272 .8 2.7 64.9				
8 Bentley R. 16,730 5.0 16.6 62.7					38 Keating R. 43,224 12.6 41.8 71.9					2 Edmondson D. 2,317 .6 2.0 64.7					16 Rutherford D. 37,147 10.6 35.2 X				
10 Cedarberg R. 11,974 4.7 15.6 61.4					33 Kilburn R. 21,480 6.5 21.6 68.1					5 James D. 4,482 1.0 3.3 66.0					6 Teague D. 2,648 1.2 4.0 X				
18 Dandora R. 32,768 8.3 27.6 53.9					40 Miller R. 50,188 13.8 45.8 60.9					4 Stead D. 1,753 .6 2.0 X					8 Thomas D. 20,458 2.5 8.3 62.1				
5 Ford R. 26,129 7.2 23.9 63.3					30 O'Brien D. 25,492 8.4 27.9 61.2					6 Wickensham D. 3,510 .9 3.0 69.3					9 Thompson D. 13,427 3.3 11.0 X				
6 Hayworth D. 26,129 5.6 18.6 51.1					29 Ostergard R. 30,651 9.8 32.5 64.8					OREGON					10 Thornberry D. 9,696 3.0 10.0 X				
4 Hoffman R. 15,751 5.4 17.9 62.3					42 Pillian R. 33,846 9.4 31.2 57.6					2 Coon R. 8,364 3.4 11.3 58.6					12 Wright D. 5,158 1.2 4.0 X				
3 Johnson R. 14,236 4.1 13.6 59.4					41 Rodwan R. 40,062 11.0 36.5 63.1					4 Ellsworth R. 11,427 3.1 10.3 55.9					UTAH				
11 Knox R. 17,727 7.8 25.9 54.9					43 Reed R. 20,309 6.8 22.6 64.8					3 Green D. 40,141 8.5 28.2 52.4					2 Dawson R. 20,796 5.2 17.3 57.9				
2 Meader R. 17,186 4.5 14.9 59.8					35 Riehlman R. 31,624 9.3 30.9 63.5					1 Norblad R. 23,680 5.5 18.3 63.0					1 Dixon R. 9,048 3.2 10.6 53.4				
9 Thompson R. 14,433 5.2 17.3 57.7					28 St. George R. 34,814 10.7 35.5 64.9					PENNSYLVANIA					VERMONT				
7 Wolcott R. 35,836 8.6 28.6 52.8					36 Taber R. 19,810 6.1 20.3 68.4					30 Holland D. 43,124 11.0 36.5 69.0					AL Prouty R. 28,753 7.6 25.2 61.4				
Detroit-Wayne County					37 Taylor R. 18,927 5.9 19.6 66.2					39 Holland D. 7,668 2.4 8.0 56.5					VIRGINIA				
12 Diggs D. 44,560 12.9 42.8 65.8					1 Weinwright R. 49,049 15.6 51.8 63.1					10 Carrigan R. 32,748 9.4 31.2 50.5					4 Abbott D. 2,219 .7 2.3 X				
15 Dingell D. 66,974 17.4 57.8 72.7					29 Wharton R. 32,531 10.3 33.2 66.5					25 Clark D. 32,187 8.5 28.2 53.5					10 Bryhill R. 8,071 2.7 9.0 53.7				
17 Griffiths D. 40,574 12.2 40.5 52.2					34 Williams R. 32,659 9.9 32.9 59.3					28 Corbett R. 28,985 7.7 25.6 60.6					3 Gary D. 5,123 1.5 5.0 58.0				
16 Lesinski D. 70,150 13.4 44.5 67.9					New York City					9 Daguer R. 10,806 2.7 9.0 62.6					2 Hardy D. 6,425 1.6 5.3 74.4				
1 Macdowry D. 52,154 13.7 45.5 68.3					8 Anfunso D. 90,413 23.6 78.4 77.7					28 Eberhardt D. 37,718 10.2 33.9 65.1					7 Harrison D. 1,796 .6 2.0 74.2				
14 Rabour D. 74,315 15.9 52.8 58.2					5 Bosch R. 55,886 15.0 49.8 57.6					12 Fenton R. 18,770 5.9 19.6 55.5					9 Jennings D. 1,254 .3 1.0 50.5				
MINNESOTA					24 Buckley D. 105,637 29.1 96.6 57.6					11 Flood D. 37,207 9.5 31.5 50.9					6 Poff R. 2,052 .6 2.0 68.1				
7 Andersen R. 16,426 5.4 17.9 52.6					11 Celler D. 100,598 26.4 87.6 83.5					27 Fulton R. 32,298 8.6 28.6 62.8					1 Robeson D. 4,256 1.4 4.6 X				
1 Andren R. 12,636 3.7 12.3 60.9					17 Couder R. 78,985 25.0 83.0 50.2					23 Gavin R. 11,263 3.9 12.9 61.9					8 Smith D. 3,035 1.0 3.3 66.6				
8 Blomnik D. 43,224 14.8 49.1 71.8					20 Davidson D. 100,832 30.0 99.6 67.2					24 Keams R. 25,860 6.3 20.9 58.0					5 Tuck D. 839 .3 1.0 X				
5 Judd R. 30,066 8.9 29.5 55.8					7 Delaney D. 89,435 23.3 77.4 59.0					21 Kelly D. 27,295 8.7 28.9 61.1					WASHINGTON				
9 Knudson D. 17,922 6.6 21.9 51.2					23 Dallingier D. 90,565 25.0 83.0 75.6					8 King R. 21,676 6.3 20.9 51.2					4 Holmes R. 16,348 4.6 15.3 61.0				
6 Marshall D. 17,690 5.4 17.9 61.9					18 Donovan D. 74,688 23.5 78.0 X					13 McConnell R. 24,287 6.9 22.9 65.3					5 Horan R. 21,129 6.2 20.6 58.6				
4 McCarthy D. 26,446 7.4 24.6 63.0					12 Dorn R. 56,208 17.8 58.8 51.3					26 Morgan D. 37,734 8.5 28.2 63.3					3 Mack R. 21,397 6.7 22.2 61.6				
2 O'Hara R. 13,737 4.3 14.7 57.9					22 Healey D. 99,714 21.3 70.7 67.8					16 Muma R. 8,602 2.7 9.0 59.8					AL Magnuson D. 191,001 8.0 26.6 57.6				
3 Wier D. 37,088 7.4 24.6 54.4					25 Firo R. 77,258 21.5 71.7 50.4					19 Quigley D. 3,257 1.0 3.3 51.0					1 Pelly R. 39,327 11.2 37.2 52.6				
MISSISSIPPI					6 Holtzman D. 78,283 20.3 67.4 54.5					14 Snyder D. 10,243 4.0 13.3 62.0					6 Tollefson R. 37,765 8.3 27.6 59.8				
1 Abernethy D. 544 .1 .3 X					10 Kelly D. 67,978 17.5 58.1 76.8					28 Royler R. 25,353 6.9 22.9 51.9					2 Westland R. 35,035 9.4 31.2 55.4				
6 Colmer D. 2,434 .6 2.0 X					9 Kaogh D. 80,632 21.4 70.4 71.1					24 Rhodes R. 6,916 2.0 6.6 55.9					WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Smith D. 2,497 .6 2.0 X					18 Keith D. 98,869 29.4 97.6 74.6					20 Van Zandt R. 57,024 15.2 50.5 59.2					3 Bayley D. 4,869 1.5 5.0 58.9				
2 Whitman D. 711 .1 1.0 X					4 Latham R. 55,985 15.8 52.5 64.2					15 Walder D. 22,174 8.0 26.6 61.6					4 Burnside D. 2,165 .7 2.3 30.0				
4 Williams D. 1,359 .4 1.3 X					13 Mulder D. 100,923 27.5 91.3 78.8					PHILADELPHIA					6 Byrd D. 5,915 1.2 4.0 67.2				
5 Winstead D. 569 .2 .7 X					16 Powell D. 11,712 3.5 11.6 77.6					1 Berrett D. 43,674 14.1 46.8 61.6					1 Reuss D. 3,861 1.2 4.0 67.5				
MISSOURI					15 Ray R. 75,388 19.8 65.7 51.6					3 Byrne D. 38,624 11.3 37.5 55.4					1 Molichan D. 13,573 4.8 15.9 52.7				
5 Bailling D. 12,890 3.6 12.0 58.9					14 Rooney D. 96,224 25.1 83.3 73.1					4 Chusoff D. 29,129 8.6 28.6 65.7					2 Stiggers D. 4,603 1.5 5.0 55.0				
9 Cannon D. 3,050 .9 3.0 57.0					21 Zelenka D. 95,597 30.1 99.9 67.8					2 Vacancy 41,088 10.9 36.2 61.2					WISCONSIN				
8 Carnahan D. 2,457 .9 3.0 57.2					NORTH CAROLINA					5 Green D. 40,210 10.8 35.9 55.0					8 Byrnes R. 13,559 3.8 12.6 62.5				
4 Christopher D. 5,948 1.8 6.0 52.0					5 Alexander D. 736 .2 .7 52.2					6 Scott R. 39,862 12.1 40.2 50.6					2 Davis R. 18,100 4.6 15.3 54.0				
2 Curtis R. 20,542 5.0 16.6 54.7					3 Barden D. 1,134 .4 1.3 77.3					RHODE ISLAND					9 Johnson D. 12,817 4.3 14.3 55.4				
6 Hull D. 4,357 1.3 4.3 53.6					1 Borden D. 596 .2 .7 92.5					2 Fogarty D. 56,168 13.5 44.8 60.4					7 Laird R. 13,259 4.4 14.6 59.1				
10 Jones D. 977 .3 1.0 69.3					3 Bomer D. 596 .2 .7 92.5					12 Fox D. 57,024 15.2 50.5 59.2					10 O'Kanski R. 23,572 9.4 31.2 59.1				
1 Kenton D. 18,992 4.3 14.3 66.3					2 Cauley D. 6 .2 2.0 81.2					SOUTH CAROLINA					5 Reus D. 41,903 9.7 32.2 52.2				
7 Kenton D. 2,297 .2 2.3 X					3 Chatham D. 1,083 .1 1.0 68.2					4 Ashmore D. 1,420 .4 1.3 X					30 Zeffs D. 30,272 8.8 29.2 64.7				
7 Short R. 2,499 .7 2.3 53.6					4 Cooley D. 1,289 .3 1.0 X					3 Dorn D. 642 .2 .7 X					5 Venn Peltz R. 15,112 4.8 15.9 60.9				
3 Sullivan D. 18,957 4.4 14.6 71.0					8 Deane D. 484 .2 .7 59.1					6 McMillan D. 795 .2 .7 X					3 Withrow R. 8,221 2.7 9.0 60.1				
MONTANA					6 Durham D. 2,415 .6 2.0 74.2					WYOMING					4 Zabolski D. 41,395 9.5 31.5 71.1				
2 Flare R. 24,562 7.2 23.9 50.6															AL Thomson R. 13,290 4.6 15.3 56.5				
1 Metcalf D. 16,557 7.4 24.6 56.0																			



PRESSURES ON PRICE DISCRIMINATION BILL

With the aid of an unusual discharge procedure, an obscure House bill on price discrimination was overwhelmingly passed by the House and reportedly placed on the Senate majority leader's "must list" for this session. The proposal, an amendment to the Robinson-Patman Act, already has been the subject of Senate hearings and is the object of the efforts of two contesting sets of interest groups preparing for a showdown battle.

- What action has Congress taken?
- What is the purpose of the proposal?
- What groups are participating in the fight?
- What is the outlook?

When Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) May 21 announced he had the necessary 218 signatures on a discharge petition (see box this page) for his price discrimination bill (HR 11) a chain of Congressional actions followed:

May 24 -- House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee reported HR 1840 (similar to HR 11) sponsored by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.).

June 11 -- House on a 394-3 roll-call vote passed HR 1840 after one amendment making it identical to the Patman bill. (Weekly Report, p. 697)

June 21 -- Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee opened hearings on price discrimination legislation including HR 1840.

July 7 -- Subcommittee reported HR 1840 to Judiciary Committee.

Pressure Group Activity

These actions have spurred pro and con interest groups into "now or never" campaigns in their respective causes. Small business groups giving strong support to the proposal July 3 said they have "the best chance in years" of getting the proposed amendment to the Robinson-Patman bill adopted into law. Spokesmen for these groups point to the large favorable vote in the House as a major victory.

Opponents of the measure admit they were taken by surprise when the discharge petition success was announced. However, they have mustered considerable support at the Senate hearings. Spearheaded by oil interests, the opposition was supported by representatives of the Assn. of American Railroads and the Jones-Laughlin Steel Corp. The National Oil Jobbers Council called on eight officials of state and national jobber organizations as witnesses. According to an oil interest spokesman July 2 the proposal has been placed on Senate majority leader's "must list" for this session. The Senate Democratic Policy Committee declined comment on this.

Background

The Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 was enacted after Congress decided that existing price discrimination laws needed strengthening. The Act was designed to ban

Discharge Procedure

In the House, if a committee does not report a bill within 30 days after the bill was referred to it, any Member may file a discharge motion. This motion, treated as a petition, needs the signatures of 218 members. After the required signatures have been obtained, there is a delay of seven days. Then, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except during the last six days of a session, any Member who has signed the petition may be recognized to move that the committee be discharged. Debate on the motion to discharge is limited to 20 minutes. If the motion is carried, consideration of the bill becomes a matter of high privilege.

"unfair trade practices and unlawful price discrimination," and to prohibit "restraint and monopoly for the better protection of consumers, workers, and independent producers, manufacturers, merchants, and other businessmen."

The Act contained two main provisions:

- Section 2(a) provided that "it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality."

- Section 2(b) provided that "upon proof being made at any hearing on a complaint...that there has been discrimination in price or services or facilities furnished, the burden of rebutting the prima facie case...shall be upon the person charged with a violation...and unless justification shall be affirmatively shown, the (Federal Trade) Commission is authorized to issue an order terminating the discrimination."

Section 2(b) also contained the so-called "good faith" clause, which provided that "nothing...shall prevent a seller rebutting the prima facie case thus made by showing that his lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser...was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor."

It was this good faith clause on which the Supreme Court based its decision in the case of *Standard Oil Co. vs. Federal Trade Commission* (340 U.S. 231). In its decision, the Court said:

"Where a seller sustains the burden of proof placed upon it to establish its defense under Section 2 (b), we find no reason to destroy that defense indirectly, merely because it also appears that the beneficiaries of the seller's price reductions may derive a competitive advantage from them or may, in a natural course of events, reduce their own resale prices to their customers."

Some groups said the decision places the good faith clause in a position "controlling and paramount above

Anti-Monopoly Conference

Below are listed the organizations (with membership figures) that make up the Anti-Monopoly Conference. The groups are coordinating efforts in support of an amendment (HR 1840) to the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936.

Cooperative League of the U.S. of America (13 million).

International Assn. of Machinists (700,000).

Nat'l. Assn. of Independent Tire Dealers (8,000).

Nat'l. Assn. of Retail Druggists (40,000).

Nat'l. Assn. of Retail Grocers (44,000).

Nat'l. Candy Wholesalers Assn. (1,700).

Nat'l. Congress of Petroleum Retailers (35,000).

Nat'l. Council of Farmers' Cooperatives (three million).

Nat'l. Farmers Union (300,000).

Nat'l. Food Brokers Assn. (1,700).

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Assn. (2,800).

U.S. Wholesale Grocers Assn. (2,000).

The Anti-Monopoly Conference previously has been identified as the National Council for Preservation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

all else." But other groups have opposed all proposed amendments to the Act except those which would "re-affirm" the "fundamental principle" stated in the decision.

Key Proposals

The House passed the Celler bill (HR 1840) after an amendment making it identical to the Patman bill (HR 11) and S 11 introduced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Another proposal is included in bills (S 780 and HR 4824) introduced by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.).

Both proposals deal with the good faith clause, leaving other portions of the Act untouched. The Capehart-Walter proposal would affirm the 1951 principle handed down by the Supreme Court. The Kefauver-Patman proposal is intended to modify the Supreme Court's interpretation. Following are good faith clauses from the two proposals:

• CAPEHART-WALTER PROPOSAL -- "It shall be a complete defense to a charge of discrimination in price, or in services or facilities furnished, if the seller shows that his lower price, or his furnishing of greater services or facilities, was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of, or services or facilities of comparable value furnished or offered by a competitor. Provided, however, that a seller shall not be deemed to have acted in good faith...if he knows or should have known that the competitor's offer or price was unlawful and nothing in this section shall make lawful any...conspiracy to attempt to monopolize trade or commerce among the several states."

• KEFAUVER-PATMAN PROPOSAL -- "Unless the effect of the discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce it shall be a complete defense for a seller to show that his lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser...was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor."

HR 1840 Supporters

Backing the House-passed bill is the Anti-Monopoly Conference, an informal coordinating body composed of 12 organizations. (See box this page.) In addition the bill is supported by the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) and the National Federation of Independent Business.

These groups contend the Supreme Court in effect ruled that there is no limit on discrimination, as long as it is in good faith. They claim the burden is upon the enforcement agencies to show discrimination was not in good faith -- and they add this is "almost impossible" to prove. Thus they claim that the Court decision opened a "loophole" which has since been widened and extended by recent interpretations and enforcement policies of the Federal Trade Commission. They say that HR 1840 would "go a long way toward attaining the objectives the authors of the Robinson-Patman Act thought they had secured when the Act originally was passed."

HR 1840 Opponents

Opposing the Kefauver-Patman proposal are such oil interests as Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, National Petroleum Assn., Western Petroleum Refiners Assn. and the National Oil Jobbers Council. These groups are being given some support by steel and railroad interests. Oil people say they are more involved in this proposal because of the "highly competitive" nature of the industry at the wholesale or jobber level of distribution.

These groups argue that the Supreme Court stated a "fundamental principle of free enterprise" in the Standard Oil case decision. They say that HR 1840 constitutes a "serious attack on competition in business and in fact an attack upon the free enterprise system upon which our country has thrived." They add that while the sponsors speak in terms of preserving competition and preventing monopoly, they are really more interested in preserving prices and trade positions of some sellers against other sellers who desire to compete, irrespective of the competitive situation in any particular market. These bills, they conclude, "propose to restrict seriously this right to compete. We must have the right to compete in order to survive."

Outlook

The measure has several factors in its favor. Both parties have promised some help to small business this session and the proponents are counting on bipartisan support. Proponents also see the bill in good hands in committees. Senate hearings on HR 1840 were conducted by Kefauver, who, along with three of the other six members of the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, sponsored an identical measure. While the position of Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) is not known, five of 15 Committee Members co-sponsored the identical Senate measure. Small business groups are confident of a large favorable vote on the floor. The Administration, through Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, March 6 opposed any change in the current law. Weeks said the "only sound rule...is one which would permit the seller to show that his lower price was offered in good faith and with no design to lessen competition." The Department of Justice also opposes any change in current law. The Federal Trade Commission favors a change in the law. The White House itself is as yet uncommitted.

WILL INTEGRATION VOTES HELP REPUBLICANS?

Defeat of the school aid bill (HR 7535) in the House July 5 already is a campaign issue, as Democrats seek to blame Republicans, and vice versa, for the outcome. The fact that a majority of Republicans voted for the amendment of Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) to ban federal aid to states with segregated schools, but against the bill, has been interpreted as a bid for the Negro vote in the 1956 election. However, analysis of the House votes (Weekly Report, p. 806) suggests that few GOP Congressmen can expect to win or lose on the basis of their votes on the Powell amendment.

The Powell amendment was adopted 225-192. Democrats divided 77-146, Republicans 148-46. On final passage, the bill was defeated 194-224. Democrats divided 119-105, Republicans 75-119. A further breakdown shows:

	Democrats	Republicans
For Powell, For Bill	77	52
Against Powell, For Bill	42	23
For Powell, Against Bill	--	96
Against Powell, Against Bill	104	22

Missing from these totals are the votes of two Members -- Reps. McConnell (R Pa.), who voted against the Powell amendment and was announced against passage, and Teague (D Texas), who voted against passage and was unrecorded on the Powell amendment. Of the 104 Democrats who voted against both, 101 were southerners. The other three: Reps. Marshall (Minn.), Jones (Mo.) and Walter (Pa.). Eight of the 10 southern Republicans voted against both. Only five southerners voted for the bill after voting against the Powell amendment: Reps. Perkins (D Ky.), Robison (R Ky.), Edmondson (D Okla.), Jarman (D Okla.) and Baker (R Tenn.).

In an earlier analysis of Congressional districts, CQ computed the 1950 percentage of Negroes in each district (Weekly Report, p. 491). The table shows distribution of the House votes on the Powell amendment and Kelley bill according to the percentage of Negroes in the Congressmen's districts. Letter symbols stand for Yeas and Nays on the two votes in the order in which they occurred. Not included are the 104 Democrats who voted against both. No Democrats voted for the Powell amendment and against the bill.

Percentage Of Negroes	Democrats		Republicans			
	YY	NY	YY	NY	YN	NN
Under 1%	13	8	16	14	37	6
1.0-1.9%	7	7	10	4	16	2
2.0-2.9%	9	8	9	1	15	4
3.0-3.9%	7	4	4	--	11	--
4.0-4.9%	4	3	4	2	5	2
5.0-9.9%	13	7	7	1	9	3
Over 10%	24	5	2	1	3	5
Totals	77	42	52	23	96	22

The table shows that, of the 96 Republicans who voted for the Powell amendment but against final passage, more

than one-third came from districts with less than 1 percent Negroes, and more than two-thirds from districts with less than 3 percent Negroes. In some of these districts, however, the Negroes may hold the balance of power where their percentage of the population exceeds the Congressman's margin of victory in 1954.

In its earlier study of Negro voting, CQ found 61 such balance-of-power districts outside the South, 32 of which elected Democrats in 1954, and 29 Republicans. Of the 32 Democrats, 19 voted for the Powell amendment and for the final bill. Six of the 19 received less than 55 percent of the vote in 1954, as follows: Reps. Murray (Ill. 3rd, 9.7% Negro, 53.8% vote), Friedel (Md. 7th, 19.9% 54.5%), Hayworth (Mich. 6th, 3.7% 51.1%), Ashley (Ohio 9th, 6.7% 36.4%), Quigley (Pa. 19th, 1.7% 51.0%); Reuss (Wis. 5th, 4.9% 52.2%). Twelve of the 32 Democrats voted against the Powell amendment and for the bill. Eight hold marginal seats: Reps. Sisk (Calif. 12th, 4.4% 53.8%), McDowell (Del. AL, 13.7% 54.9%), Gray (Ill. 25th, 6.0% 52.6%), Denton (Ind. 8th, 3.5% 52.1%), Lankford (Md. 5th, 16.4% 53.7%), Polk (Ohio 6th, 2.6% 52.2%), Burnside (W.Va. 4th, 1.8% 50.2%), Molloy (W.Va. 1st, 3.2% 52.7%). The 32nd Democrat, William T. Granahan (Pa. 2nd), died May 25.

Of the 29 Republicans from balance-of-power districts, 14 -- all "marginal" -- voted for the Powell amendment and for the bill: Reps. Allen (Calif. 7th, 18.0% 53.0%), Baldwin (Calif. 6th, 7.1% 50.9%), Sadlak (Conn. AL, 2.7% 50.9%), Seely-Brown (Conn. 2nd, 1.2% 50.7%), Curtis (Mass. 10th, 4.5% 50.7%), Kean (N.J. 12th, 6.7% 53.1%), Wolverton (N.J. 1st, 8.5% 54.3%), Bosch (N.Y. 5th, 8.1% 51.7%), Coudert (N.Y. 17th, 1.0% 50.2%), Dorn (N.Y. 12th, 2.9% 51.3%), Fino (N.Y. 25th, 1.0% 50.4%), Ayres (Ohio 14th, 6.0% 54.6%), Scott (Pa. 6th, 4.0% 50.6%), Pelly (Wash. 1st, 3.1% 52.6%).

Nine of the 29 GOP Members voted for the Powell amendment and against the bill: Reps. McDonough (Calif. 15th, 8.8% 56.9%), McVey (Ill. 4th, 6.2% 52.1%), Brownson (Ind. 11th, 11.8% 54.9%), Crumpacker (Ind. 3rd, 3.1% 50.4%), Avery (Kan. 1st, 4.4% 54.3%), Scrivner (Kan. 2nd, 9.5% 54.7%), Chase (Neb. 2nd, 4.9% 52.9%), Hess (Ohio 2nd, 16.4% 58.4%), Schenck (Ohio 3rd, 8.2% 52.6%).

Against the Powell amendment and the bill were Reps. Devereux (Md. 2nd, 6.9% 56.1%), Hyde (Md. 6th, 4.3% 51.4%), Miller (Md. 1st, 23.4% 55.5%), and Dondero (Mich. 18th, 4.6% 53.9%). Rhodes (Ariz. 1st, 4.3% 53.1%) voted against the Powell amendment and for the bill, while Cretella (Conn. 3rd, 3.1% 52.7%) was announced for the amendment and for the bill.

The 23 Republicans from balance-of-power districts who voted for the Powell amendment may draw Negro votes from Democratic candidates, thus strengthening their prospects for re-election. Conversely, the eight "marginal" Democrats who voted against the amendment may lose Negro votes to Republican challengers.

In This Section.....

- Foreign Aid Authorization Goes to White House
- Senate Gets Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill
- Bill to Boost Postage Rates Approved by House
- Chambers Agree on Narcotics Violation Penalties
- President Gets Military Construction Bill

FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION

The House and Senate July 9 accepted, by voice votes, the report of their conferees (H Rept 2643) on the Mutual Security Act of 1956, clearing the bill for the President. The final bill (HR 11356) carried new fund authorizations of \$3,928,575,000, a compromise about half way between House and Senate versions. The amount was \$743,900,000 below the Administration request. (For action on foreign aid appropriations, see Weekly Report, p. 832)

The House and Senate provisions on military assistance had been \$600 million apart; the conferees split the difference. In the final action all regional economic development funds were abolished. An unobligated balance of \$90 million remained, however, in the Asian Fund set up in 1955. Economic aid to countries not military allies of the United States was restricted to an 80-percent-loan basis, except for regional projects and grants to dispose of farm surpluses. Congress decided to leave to the discretion of the President the question of continuing aid to Yugoslavia, but specified the factors he should take into account in making the decision.

Some provisions were added to give the President more flexibility in administering the aid program but the net result did not greatly increase his discretionary powers. Funds to be expended at his discretion were increased by \$100 million a year for a total of \$250 million (of which \$150 million could be "borrowed" from funds earmarked for other purposes). Up to 25 percent of the funds for defense support, technical assistance and aid to joint control areas were authorized on a 15-month instead of a 12-month basis to give more time for programming. Funds for development assistance were made available until 1960.

A limit of \$200 million on carryover funds was repealed, but the unobligated balances affected exceeded that amount by only \$52.4 million. Another change was permission to use the contract authorization system, the effect of which could be to increase the program without immediately necessitating increased appropriations.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11356 was passed by the House June 11 and by the Senate June 29. (Weekly Report, p. 694, 796) New funds totalling \$3,568,475,000 were authorized by the House, \$4,311,075,000 by the Senate.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 11356 authorized the following new funds:

Military assistance (including direct forces support)	\$2,225,000,000
Economic aid to countries receiving military aid (defense support)	1,175,200,000

Economic aid to other countries (development assistance)	\$ 193,000,000*
Technical Cooperation	
Bilateral programs	140,500,000
Multilateral programs (United Nations and Organization of American States)	17,000,000
President's Emergency Fund	100,000,000
Aid to joint control areas (mostly Berlin)	12,200,000
Refugee and escapee programs	9,300,000
UN Children's Fund	10,000,000
Shipping charges	3,000,000
Administration and trade control act costs	36,425,000
Foreign atomic reactor projects	5,950,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,000,000
TOTAL	\$3,928,575,000

*In addition to new funds under this section (to be expended in the Middle East, Africa and Asia), \$100 million authorized in 1955 for the President's Asian Development Fund, but not appropriated, was diverted to this title, and the Fund abolished.

In addition the bill:

Pledged to continue foreign aid as long as the danger to peace and U.S. security existed, and aid was needed, in amounts compatible with U.S. stability, strength and other obligations.

Authorized \$52 million for defense support to Latin America to be used to sustain or increase military efforts or political or economic stability; authorized \$15 million of that amount, of which 75 percent should be loans, to be available until expended -- preferably for regional projects promoting health, education and sanitation, and land resettlement.

Declared that aid to Yugoslavia should be suspended unless the President decided that continued aid was in the U.S. interest and that Yugoslavia was independent of Soviet control and not part of the Communist world conquest program.

Required that 80 percent of development assistance funds for individual countries be extended as loans, except funds to finance sales of farm surpluses; limited bilateral assistance to any one country to 25 percent of total funds; authorized carryover into fiscal 1957 of balances under this title, and made new funds available until June 30, 1960.

DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

Increased from \$50 million to \$150 million the amount the President might spend at his discretion without regard to provisions of the Act; authorized a second \$100 million for the President's Emergency Fund established in 1955; permitted use of discretionary funds for programs to keep alive the hopes of people enslaved by Communism.

Earmarked not less than \$250 million to finance the sales of farm surpluses.

Repealed the 1955 authorization of \$100 million for the Asian Economic Development Fund in fiscal 1957, and diverted that amount to development assistance funds.

Expanded the investment guarantee program, extended it to 1967 and included war among the risks guaranteed against.

Increased from \$2 million to \$3 million the U.S. contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organization, but limited the U.S. share of its annual budget to 31.5 percent.

Authorized use of the contract authorization system in expending funds under the Act.

Instructed the Administration to make "a special effort" to use foreign currencies derived from farm surplus sales for educational exchanges, and authorized up to \$5 million of such funds for translating, publishing, and distributing books and periodicals abroad.

Authorized the President to transfer up to \$11 million from foreign aid funds to the State Department for its international educational exchange program.

Adopted a new pricing formula for determining the value of military equipment sent abroad.

Made up to 25 percent of funds for defense support, technical cooperation or joint control assistance available for three months beyond the end of the fiscal year.

Struck out the prohibition on the carryover of unexpended and unobligated balances in excess of \$200 million.

Stated the sense of Congress that in preparing the foreign aid program the President should take fully into account the desirability of promoting the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

CONFERENCE

The conference committee on HR 11356 July 7 reported (H Rept 2643) a total new authorization of \$3,928,575,000, or \$360,100,000 more than the House figure and \$382,500,000 less than the Senate. The conferees agreed to the House provisions on the policy of continuing aid and on repealing the limit on unobligated balances to be carried over.

They adopted a Senate amendment increasing aid to Latin America, adding a new clause permitting funds to be spent in that area to resettle migrants. Instead of setting up a separate Latin American fund as provided under the Senate amendment, the conferees diverted the increase (only \$15 million of the \$35 million voted by the Senate was allowed) to defense support funds, but stipulated broader purposes for which the Latin American funds could be expended.

Senate amendments giving new impetus to the international educational exchange program were accepted. The conferees compromised on 80 percent as the amount of development assistance to individual countries to be extended as loans -- the House figure was 100 percent and the Senate, 75 percent -- and approved the House limit of 25 percent to any one country. They deleted, on insistence of the Senate conferees, a House provision that recipient countries be required to agree to "equitable treatment" of U.S. private investment and dropped a Senate authorization of \$100 million for the Middle East and Africa.

The conferees deleted both chambers' provisions for a special study of the technical cooperation program on grounds it would be included in the studies projected by the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 9 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) -- The provision for resettlement programs in Latin America "would do more to relieve pressure on our immigration quotas than anything we can conscientiously do unless we want to let down the bars and open the flood gates.... Under the amendment...it will be possible to...open up new vast areas of South America for the benefit of European migrants who should be resettled in larger numbers on farmlands and not in congested industrial areas."

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- "I intend...to offer an amendment (to the foreign aid appropriation bill) that will, in effect, cut off aid to the Communist government of Yugoslavia. The adoption of such an amendment would restore consistency to the foreign aid program."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 9 approved the conference report by voice vote, sending the Mutual Security Act to the President.

DEBATE -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "The Senate has cause to be satisfied with the results of the conference.... The two biggest items of difference had to do with military assistance and development assistance. For military assistance...the conferees agreed on a lump sum of \$2,225,000,000 without earmarking any for Spain or Europe. In regard to Spain, it is the intention of the conferees that the full amount programmed for that country (\$48 million) be furnished. In regard to Europe, the Senate conferees were most insistent that there be no limitation which might interfere with our participation in NATO.... The conferees also agreed to delete a House provision limiting development assistance to countries who had signed agreements with the U.S. for the participation of private enterprise in furthering the policies of the Mutual Security Act. This was one of the most contentious and most important points in conference.... The conferees are...strongly of the opinion that there should be a very substantial increase in the use of PL 480 currency (from sale of farm surpluses) for the exchange program."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- "While in 1954 it cost our nation about \$5,900 to maintain one of our own soldiers, it cost us only \$747 to maintain an allied soldier. It is because of the favorable economics of this military assistance to our allies that we have been able to maintain NATO.... It was our determination to 'stay with it' in Europe...which paved the way for the relaxation of Soviet control over her satellites. Tito could not have stood alone.... We see the rumblings of other satellite countries.... If we abandon Europe now, these stirrings will cease."

POSTAGE RATES

The House July 6, by a 217-166 roll-call vote, passed a bill (HR 11380 -- H Rept 2237) to raise postage rates in an effort to decrease the Post Office Department's deficit. (For voting, see chart p. 836)

The measure survived several recommittal motions and crippling amendments. Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee defended the bill against the attack of fellow Democrats who termed it an Administration bill aimed at forcing the "little fellow" to make up the deficit through

raising the price of first class stamps from 3 cents to 4 cents.

The bill was designed to raise a net \$430 million a year through postage hikes. Of that increase, first class mail would bring in about \$295 million, the largest single contribution. Air mail would contribute \$16 million; second class mail, \$45 million; third class mail, \$77 million, but the fourth class deficit would rise by nearly \$4 million.

Debate was under an open rule (H Res 527) adopted by voice vote July 2.

BACKGROUND -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee held hearings on HR 11380 from March 13 through April 26, 1956, and reported it out May 29. Minority views were reported (H Rept 2237, Part 2) June 8. (Weekly Report, p. 604, 706) President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message Jan. 5 urged action to improve the Post Office's financial position.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, the Postal Rate Increase Act of 1956:

Raised first class mail rates from 3 cents to 4 cents an ounce; domestic air mail from 6 cents to 7 cents an ounce.

Set a varying scale of increases for advertising in second class mail, scheduled to reach, in five years, 120 percent more than current rates for mail sent long distances; raised second class reading matter (5 percent advertising or less) from 1.95 cents a pound to 2.5 cents a pound over five years, a 27 percent hike; increased third class mail, by categories, up to 50 percent over current rates, books from 8 cents to 10 cents for the first pound.

Assigned lower rates to some fourth class mail.

Excluded newspapers of 5,000 circulation or less from second class rate hikes.

Declared it the policy of Congress that the Post Office be operated in a businesslike manner but not necessarily at a profit.

Directed the Postmaster General to review the postal rate structure every two years.

Made the legislation effective Jan. 1, 1957.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Exempt newspapers of 5,000 circulation or less from second class postage hikes; July 6. Voice vote.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- Change enactment date from July 1, 1956, to Jan. 1, 1957; July 6. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John E. Moss (D Calif.) -- Delete hike for first class mail; June 6. Teller vote, 114-182.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Make a 30 percent increase in second class mail rates over a three-year period; July 6. Voice.

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- Exempt farm magazines from second class postage increases; July 6. Voice.

George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) -- Delete air mail hikes; July 6. Voice.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Limit the use of the Members' frank on Congressional Record reprints to the Member's District; July 6. Standing, 104-110; teller, 81-162.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- Exempt first 20,000 copies of a magazine from second class rate increases; July 6. Voice.

Rhodes -- Delete book and educational film rate increases; July 6. Voice.

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Design new 4 cent stamp

to bear an elephant with a dollar sign on its side; July 6. Teller, 3-9.

DEBATE -- July 2 -- Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) -- "The increase urged by the Postmaster General is nothing more than a tax on the little fellow."

July 6 -- Rhodes -- "Before any thought is given to a boost in first class rates, substantial adjustment should be made in other classes of mail, particularly second class, where the major portion of the deficit occurs."

Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) -- "Let us stop the national disgrace of being the only free country in the world that is showing a deficit in its Post Office Department."

T. James Timulty (D N.J.) -- "It is a sales tax.... I might call it (the hike for first class mail) the Stamp Act of 1956 or, better still, the Summerfield Raid on the Piggy Banks of America."

FISHING ADMINISTRATION

The House July 7 passed by voice vote an amended bill (S 3275 -- S Rept 2017) to establish an Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife in the Interior Department. S 3275 was passed after the text of a House bill (HR 11570 -- H Rept 2519) was substituted for it.

The House-passed measure prompted little debate since compromises between commercial fishing and conservation groups had been put in the bill.

BACKGROUND -- S 3275, as passed by the Senate May 24, called for an Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fisheries and a U.S. Fisheries Commission, which he would head. The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported HR 11570 June 28. (Weekly Report, p. 373, 810)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to conference, the Fisheries and Wildlife Act of 1956:

Established an Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife within the Interior Department and under him, a Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. The Commissioner would supervise the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's two new divisions: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Wildlife.

Created a \$10 million revolving fund to enable the Assistant Secretary to make loans to commercial fishing fleets at an interest rate of 3 percent, repayable in 10 years.

Specified the duties of the Assistant Secretary would include fish and wildlife research, reports to Congress on the status of the commercial fishing industry and assistance to the Secretary of State in negotiating international fishing agreements.

DEBATE -- July 7 -- William H. Bates (R Mass.) -- "This bill is the most important and most urgently needed legislation for the fishing industry that has ever been presented to the House.... There has been no authoritative agency in government...to consider (the fishing industry's) problem. The history of the industry has been of government neglect and international problems have excluded any consideration of its problem."

SPECIAL SCHOOL AID

The House July 7 passed, by voice vote with an amendment, a bill (HR 11695) to extend until June 30, 1958 two laws providing federal aid to school districts overburdened by federal activities (PL 815 and PL 874, 81st

Congress). The bill would provide an estimated \$378 million in federal aid to the so-called "federally impacted areas" during fiscal 1957 and 1958.

An amendment to add general school aid to the bill, offered by Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), was ruled out of order.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11695 was reported (H Rept 2357) by the House Education and Labor Committee June 13. (Weekly Report, p. 709) A bill (HR 7535) to provide federal aid for school construction throughout the country was defeated by the House July 5. (Weekly Report, p. 801)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 11695:

Authorized, through fiscal 1959, appropriations for construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities in school districts which since 1951-52 had substantial increases in school membership as a result of federal activities.

Extended until June 30, 1958, the final date by which applications for federal funds under the program must be received by the Commissioner of Education.

Based the federal share of the cost of constructing such schools on the estimated number of children in the school year 1957-58 who otherwise would be without such facilities.

Based total federal payments to a local educational agency on the estimated increase since the school year 1955-56 in the number of children living on federal property, living with parents working on federal property or whose presence in the community resulted directly from activities of the federal government.

Extended for two years an authorization for building new schools for Indian children living on isolated reservations; increased the appropriation ceiling from \$20 million to \$40 million.

Extended for one year, from June 30, 1957, to June 30, 1958, the program of operation and maintenance of school districts crowded by federal activities (defined as those, with 35,000 or less daily attendance, in which 3 percent of the pupils derived from federal activities, or 6 percent in districts with over 35,000 attendance).

Provided for federal payments based on average daily attendance; set minimum local contribution rates based on average per pupil expenditure in the state and the national average local contribution rate.

Permitted children of servicemen who transferred to another base without their families to continue to be counted for calculation of federal aid.

Made school districts serving Air Force flight-training installations eligible for benefits.

Provided that former federal housing property should be considered as federal property for purposes of the bill for one year after the fiscal year in which it was sold to private owners.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Horace Seely-Brown (R Conn.) -- Provide that federal housing property should be considered as federal property for one year following the fiscal year in which it was sold, instead of one year from date of sale; July 7. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) -- Increase from 35,000 to 45,000 the average daily attendance at which the 6 percent (rather than 3 percent) eligibility requirement applies; July 7. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 7 -- John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) -- "The thesis of this program is that the federal government by its activities has either denied the school district

tax revenue which it otherwise would have or, because of its activities, has caused an impact or an influx of children who would not be there unless it were for some defense activity."

NARCOTICS

Congress July 9 sent to the President a compromise bill (HR 11619) stiffening penalties for narcotics and marihuana peddling and permitting juries to recommend the death penalty for anyone selling or giving heroin to juveniles under 18 years of age. The House and Senate agreed by voice votes to a conference report (H Rept 2546) that adopted most of the provisions of the House-passed bill, plus the Senate's death penalty provision.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11619 was passed by voice vote of the House June 20. The Senate June 22 passed the bill after amending it to include the language of S 3760, which had been passed May 31. (Weekly Report, p. 645, 734) The conference report was filed June 29.

Conferees adopted the House penalty provisions and agreed to the Senate's provisions on sales to minors, extended authority for the Narcotics and Customs Bureau, outlawing and surrender of heroin and border crossing requirements for addicts and violators. The House bill had no provisions for a death penalty in sales to minors, extended authority only for the Narcotics Bureau and had no directives on heroin or border crossings.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 11619:

Provided the following penalties: for unlawful possession of narcotics -- first offense, 2 to 10 years imprisonment; second offense, 5 to 20 years; third offense, 10 to 40 years; for sale of narcotics -- first offense, 5 to 20 years; second and subsequent offenses, 10 to 40 years. A discretionary fine of up to \$20,000 was provided for all offenses.

Directed that there be no probation, suspension of sentence or parole for second or subsequent offenses of narcotics possession, and none for any sale offenses.

Permitted the death penalty, if recommended by a jury, for persons who sell or give heroin to juveniles under 18 years of age. Without such recommendation, imprisonment of from 10 years to life and a maximum fine of \$10,000 were authorized.

Authorized a two- to five-year sentence and maximum fines of \$5,000 for persons using any communication facility in violating narcotic and marihuana laws.

Increased enforcement powers of the Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Customs.

Authorized a statutory method of granting immunity to witnesses in violation cases, and authorized the government to appeal certain court orders.

Extended venue provisions in marihuana cases.

Outlawed possession of heroin, except for scientific research, and set a 120-day period for surrender of all heroin.

Clarified the scope of provisions on transportation of marihuana.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Congress July 9 sent to the President a bill (HR 9893) providing \$2,138,886,000 in new authority for military construction programs involving several hundred military installations and related projects within and

outside the United States. Nearly \$500 million of the total was for secret installations. Money to finance the programs in fiscal 1957 will be provided in a separate appropriation bill reported to the House July 7 (HR 12138 -- H Rept 2638).

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the House April 12 and by the Senate, with amendments, June 28. (Weekly Report, p. 769) For conference action, see below.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, the Military Construction Act of 1956 (HR 9893) authorized the following amounts:

Army	
Inside United States	\$ 86,916,000
Outside U.S.	35,763,000
Classified	200,783,000
Subtotal	\$ 323,462,000
Navy	
Inside U.S.	\$ 292,572,000
Outside U.S.	61,625,000
Classified	84,043,000
Subtotal	\$ 438,240,000
Air Force	
Inside U.S.	\$ 759,123,000
Outside U.S.	405,061,000
Classified	213,000,000
Subtotal	\$1,377,184,000
TOTAL	\$2,138,886,000

The bill also:

Authorized \$180,000 for construction of housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Fort McNair, D.C., and for special communications facilities.

Authorized appropriations for construction of 3,790 new housing units for service personnel.

Authorized the Defense Department to spend military construction appropriations for projects not authorized by law when the cost was not in excess of \$200,000, subject to certain limitations.

Required the Department to clear all contracts for construction or acquisition of family housing units for service personnel, under any law, with the Senate and House Armed Services Committees.

Permitted the Secretary of Defense to acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation or other means, military housing financed with mortgages insured under the Wherry Act and leased to private individuals (so-called "Wherry housing").

Repealed certain previous authorizations for military public works.

Authorized the Secretary of Defense to use up to \$250 million of foreign currencies -- acquired through Commodity Credit Corp. transactions -- for construction or acquisition of family housing and community facilities in foreign countries.

CONFERENCE

A Senate-House conference committee July 7 reported (H Rept 2641) a compromise version of HR 9893 that followed Senate allocations for most projects and provided a total authorization of \$2,138,886,000. Included

was a House provision, denied by the Senate, authorizing about \$16 million for construction of site facilities for the Navy-developed Talos missile. Conferees agreed that the authorization should not be used until "the Secretary of Defense has come into agreement with the (Senate and House) Armed Services Committees...with respect to... the relative merits" of the Nike and Talos missile programs and the "proper assignment of roles and missions."

The compromise bill provided for construction of a new Air Defense Command base at Manistee, Mich., as designated by the House, in lieu of Kalkaska, Mich., as provided in the Senate version.

Eliminated from the bill was a Senate amendment authorizing payments to landowners whose property value was decreased as a result of the establishment of military facilities adjacent to their property. The problem was so "fraught with complexities in individual application" that extended study would be necessary to develop legislation, the conferees said.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 9 agreed to the conference report by voice vote, after rejecting on a 29-343 roll-call vote a motion by Victor A. Knox (R Mich.) to recommit the report with instructions to substitute Kalkaska, Mich., as the site of the new Air Defense Command base. (For voting, see chart, p. 836)

DEBATE -- Knox -- The Kalkaska site had been selected by the Air Force, land already had been acquired and residents of the area had committed themselves to \$475,000 in contracts for expansion of facilities. "This base if moved to Manistee will cost the taxpayers...\$3.9 million more than it would if built at Kalkaska."

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- The controversy was debated April 12 when the House approved the Manistee site. Testimony from the Air Force showed "that from a military standpoint these two bases were equal."

A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- While many old Air Force bases were unused, the Air Force is buying new land for new bases. "Something ought to be done about that."

Vinson -- The Air Force has adopted a policy of dispersing its B-52 bombers throughout the U.S. in order to eliminate concentration. "A complete survey will be made...to see what facilities which were built during World War I and II can be used in the dispersal program without buying any more land."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 9 agreed to the conference report on HR 9893 by voice vote, thus clearing the bill for the White House.

DEBATE -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Expressed disappointment that the conferees had eliminated his amendment providing compensation to landowners with property adjacent to military facilities. "Some of these people will be seriously hurt unless something is done.... They have the right of redress for damages caused by their government."

D.C. STADIUM

The House July 9 passed, by a roll-call vote of 287-80, a bill (HR 11967) to reactivate the National Memorial Stadium Commission and to specify the site to be used for such stadium in the District of Columbia. (For voting, see chart p. 836)

BACKGROUND -- The Commission, established by PL 523, 78th Congress, was active for a short period of time, but inactive thereafter. On June 26, 1956, Vice President Richard M. Nixon appointed Sens. Francis Case (R S.D.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) and John Stennis (D Miss.) to the Commission. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) June 27 appointed Reps. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), Richard E. Lankford (D Md.) and Frank Thompson (D N.J.). The District of Columbia Commissioners also appointed three members: Robert McLaughlin, a D.C. Commissioner; John Reilly, a banker; and Floyd Akers, a car dealer.

President Eisenhower June 7 said "I am all for an athletic program, (and) I don't see how it could be better symbolized than a good, big stadium in this city." The House District of Columbia Committee July 5 reported HR 11967 (H Rept 2615).

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 11967 amended PL 523, 78th Congress, and:

Authorized the Commission to make surveys, estimates, plans and designs for the construction of an athletic field and stadium.

Directed the Commission to formulate a method of financing the stadium on a self-liquidating basis.

Designated the site of the stadium as land currently used by the National Training School for Boys.

DEBATE -- July 9 -- Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- "Why should the taxpayers...establish a profit-paying stadium for the District to operate as a commercial proposition? A monument is one thing, a profitable enterprise is something else."

Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) -- Passage of the bill "will be approved by every athlete and friend of sports in America...at a time when American athletic prowess is being challenged as never before."

AIR SUBSIDIES

The Senate July 9 passed, by a roll-call vote of 53-22, a bill (S 3449) to provide that airline capital gains from the sale of flight equipment, if reinvested in new equipment, should not be counted as revenue in determining air subsidies. The Senate rejected on a 22-62 roll call a recommittal motion by John J. Williams (R Del.) and, on a 37-46 roll call, his amendment to require that the investment base used to determine airline subsidies should reflect capital gains covered by S 3449. The effect of the amendment would have been to reduce subsidies by reducing the amount on which an 8 percent return is guaranteed. Also rejected, on a 32-43 roll call, was an amendment to restrict application of S 3449 to airlines grossing less than \$50 million a year, which would have ruled out Pan American Airlines. (For voting, see chart, p. 835)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate debated the bill June 14 but deferred final action. (Weekly Report, p. 701)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3449: Instructed the Civil Aeronautics Board, in calculating airline revenue for the purposes of determining subsidies, not to count capital losses or gains derived from the sale of flight equipment if the funds were reinvested in new equipment within a reasonable period.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Deduct capital gains from sales of flight equipment reinvested in new equipment from depreciation base of such new equipment for

purposes of determining air subsidies and provide for recovery by the Treasury of balance of retained capital gains if the airline goes off subsidy; July 9. Roll-call vote, 37-46.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Restrict application of the formula in S 3449 to airlines with annual gross income of less than \$50 million; July 9. Roll call, 32-43.

DEBATE -- July 9 -- Alan Bible (D Nev.) -- "The purpose (of S 3449)...is to...provide...that in determining the subsidy elements of rates to be charged by air carriers for the transportation of mail, the CAB shall not take into account the capital gains realized by the air carriers from the sale or other disposition of depreciable property (aircraft), provided that the net gain...is reinvested in similar property.... Under (existing) policy subsidized carriers are in effect prevented from purchasing new and more efficient equipment, and are forced to utilize capital assets to pay for day-in-and-day-out operating expenses.... The intent of the law must be clarified, or subsidized air carriers will be handicapped...."

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "Under existing law, the subsidized lines are guaranteed an 8 percent return on their invested capital.... Under the provisions of this bill...they could easily increase their present subsidy rate to 12 percent or 15 percent...at their own discretion, and the government will have to pay the bill.... The Department of Commerce has estimated that although the bill, if enacted, would have cost the government \$21,-900,790 during the past five years, its future effect could be to cost many, many times the \$21 million, because the companies would now have an incentive to take advantage of the provisions of the bill.... Every government agency has expressed opposition to the bill as it is now written."

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- "This industry...is entitled to the opportunity for growth which it must have if we are to keep up with the last word in efficiency and good air transport...."

Williams -- "Let us not fool ourselves; this is a little extra gravy for a special group that has already been riding the gravy train."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Wanted to "set a ceiling on the benefits to be derived from the bill.... The way the bill is written, the major benefits will go to one line.... (It) will result in Pan American's getting the lion's share of the subsidy payments."

CCC BORROWING POWER

The House July 7 passed by voice vote an amended bill (S 3820) to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corp. from \$12 billion to \$14 billion. The House first passed its own bill (HR 11132), then substituted its language for that of S 3820 and sent the amended bill to conference.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the Senate July 3, S 3820 would increase CCC's borrowing power to \$14.5 billion. (Weekly Report, p. 800)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 3820: Increased the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corp. from \$12 billion to \$14 billion.

Amended the penal provisions of the CCC Charter Act to make it a federal offense to willfully steal or convert commodities or other property mortgaged or pledged to a private lending agency under a CCC program

(existing law covers only property pledged to or owned directly by CCC).

Provided that such an offense would be punishable as a misdemeanor (rather than as a felony, as provided in existing law) if the property involved had a value of less than \$500.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.) -- Require CCC to reimburse states and communities for expenses of storing surplus farm commodities donated to them by CCC; July 7. Standing vote, 11-60.

DEBATE -- July 7 -- There was little opposition to the bill but several Representatives said they were alarmed at growing government stocks of farm commodities acquired under the price support program financed by CCC.

William E. McVey (R Ill.) -- "The grand total of all commodities (owned by CCC) reached the staggering sum of \$8.7 billion" on March 31, 1956. "No one can even estimate what the final loss (to the government) is going to be when these products are finally disposed of -- if that event should come to pass...."

John W. Heselton (R Mass.) -- If the taxpayers and the consumers "do not feel that there is a real effort being made to really solve this problem, they can well come in here and demand that all agricultural legislation be wiped off the books. If they do, that will certainly happen.... A day of reckoning will come...."

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- "Under present law, quantities of commodities in CCC inventories must be considered in determining acreage allotments (and) these increases have resulted in substantial reduction in crop acreage each year.... While the U.S. farmer's acreage has been severely curtailed...agricultural production in other parts of the world has increased...."

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) -- "This increase (in CCC borrowing power) is not in any sense passing upon the merits or demerits of the farm program.... It is merely that under existing law certain commitments have been made, and it becomes the moral responsibility of Congress to provide the money to meet" them.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT TREATY

The Senate July 11 approved, by an 85-2 roll-call vote, United States participation for another three years in the International Wheat Agreement. (For voting, see chart p. 838) The agreement (Exec I, 84th Congress, second session), which extends to July, 1959, a 1949 agreement, decreased both the total quantity of wheat involved and the guaranteed sales of the United States.

BACKGROUND -- The 1949 agreement was revised and extended for three years in 1953. (1953 Almanac, p. 240) The 1956 agreement, negotiated at Geneva and London conferences, was signed in May, 1956, by 40 governments. It was reported unanimously (Exec Rept 7) by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 5. The report said the decrease in quantity of wheat covered in the agreement was "primarily a reflection of the changed world wheat supply situation." Reduction in U.S.-guaranteed sales "results in a more realistic figure," the report said, because sales in the last year were more nearly at the reduced level. Estimated subsidies to U.S. exporters amount to 70 cents a bushel, the report said.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate, the agreement.

Set a price range of \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel on a total of 303 million bushels of wheat (approximately 31 percent of the world wheat trade). The 1953 agreement had a \$1.55 to \$2.05 range on 395 million bushels.

Set specific quantities of wheat for sale and purchase by participating countries, (the U.S. was guaranteed sales of 132 million bushels, compared to 196 million bushels in 1953).

Added Argentina and Sweden to the four previous exporting countries (Australia, Canada, France, U.S.).

Continued the general framework of the International Wheat Council and subsidiary bodies; authorized the Council to study and exchange information on the world wheat situation, and to make any desirable arrangements with intergovernmental organizations and governments not connected with the agreement.

Expressly reserved to member countries complete liberty of action in their internal agricultural and price policies.

DEBATE -- July 11 -- J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.) -- Opposed the agreement "as a matter of principle" because it interfered with the free market.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Favored the agreement but criticized Department of Agriculture policies on surpluses as failing to provide "new outlets, instead of... subsidies."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- It would be "very interesting" to observe the British government's policies on wheat purchases in view of Great Britain's decision not to join either the 1953 or 1956 agreements.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

The Senate July 11 passed, by voice vote, a bill (S 147) requiring transmission to the Senate of all international agreements, other than treaties, within 60 days of their execution. The transmittal would be for information purposes only.

BACKGROUND -- S 147 was reported (S Rept 2416) by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, amended, July 5. A similar measure introduced in 1954 was objected to by the State Department because it provided only a 30-day transmission period and did not protect classified agreements. The Committee report said S 147 would "produce a salutary restraining effect on the conclusion of such agreements as may have been, in the past, productive of criticism." It also would help close "unfortunate gaps in the flow of information between the legislative and executive branches," the report said.

PROVISIONS -- As passed and sent to the House, S 147:

Directed that all international agreements other than treaties be transmitted to the Senate within 60 days of their execution.

Permitted any agreements the President felt should not be publicly disclosed, for security reasons, to be sent to the Foreign Relations Committee under strict secrecy.

DEBATE -- July 11 -- John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- The bill was "a step in the right direction," but the problem would not be fully solved until there was a constitutional amendment making the Constitution "supreme over both treaties and executive agreements."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- The bill would "remove some of the objections...to the effect that this nation was being committed to undertakings which the Senate had no opportunity to learn about until long afterward."

COMMERCIAL TREATIES

The Senate July 11 approved en bloc, by an 88-0 roll-call vote, three new commercial treaties with Iran, Nicaragua and the Netherlands (Execs E, G, and H, 84th Congress, second session). (For voting, see chart p. 840)

BACKGROUND -- The Iranian treaty replaced two provisional agreements of 1928. The Nicaraguan treaty replaced one of 1867 which was terminated in 1902, and the Netherlands treaty replaced a convention of 1852 and an agreement on trademarks of 1883. The treaties were reported favorably (Exec Rept 9) by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 9.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate:

The treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua and the Netherlands followed in practically all respects provisions of previous postwar commercial treaties.

The Iranian treaty of amity, economic relations and consular rights, an abridged form of commercial treaty, included provisions on the privileges and immunities of consular officers.

FOREIGN AID FUNDS

The House July 11 passed, by a roll-call vote of 284-120, the Mutual Security Appropriation bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 12130). The House approved the total recommended by its Appropriations Committee -- \$3,425,120,000 in new money, about \$500 million less than Congress authorized July 9 (Weekly Report, p. 825) and \$1.4 billion less than the Administration sought. (For voting, see chart p. 838)

The House amended the bill to stipulate that Guatemala receive \$15 million in economic aid and to bar the use of foreign aid funds for international educational exchanges, as provided under the authorization bill. Amendments were defeated which would have barred aid to Yugoslavia, forced full security checks for any migrant helped with foreign aid funds, and knocked out funds for administering the trade control (Battle) act.

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass) July 9 said it was leadership strategy not to attempt to raise the amount of the appropriation in the House but to fight for the increase in the Senate. President Eisenhower July 9 sent a message from Gettysburg asking for restoration of "a substantial part" of the foreign aid cuts. He said failure to increase the funds "would definitely injure our efforts to help lead the world to peace based on cooperation and justice."

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee July 6 reported the Mutual Security Appropriation bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 12130 -- H Rept 2636). The Committee recommended appropriation of \$3,425,120,000 in new funds and reappropriation of \$240,800,000 in unobligated balances from fiscal 1956, making \$3,665,920,000 available in fiscal 1957 for obligation under the bill. Administration requests (H Doc 360) transmitted March 20 exceeded \$5 billion -- \$4,859,975,000 in new funds and \$211,900,000 in carryover balances which would lapse unless reappropriated.

In its report the Committee said its deliberations were made "more difficult...by the lack of information as to past accomplishments and the vagueness of data of projected programs." The Committee said the foreign aid pipeline or total unexpended balance on hand June 30

was "estimated at \$6,877,700,000...made up of \$5,059,100,000 for the military and \$1,818,600,000 for non-military." At the fiscal 1956 rate of expenditure, estimated at \$3.7 billion, the pipeline "would carry the program for nearly two years," the Committee said.

Congress in 1955 appropriated \$2,703,341,750 for the mutual security program in fiscal 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 235)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of new funds in HR 12130:

Military assistance (including direct forces support)	\$1,675,000,000
Infrastructure (NATO)	60,000,000
Economic aid to countries receiving military aid (defense support)	1,128,700,000
Economic aid to other countries (development assistance)	130,000,000
Technical Cooperation	
Bilateral programs	135,000,000
Multilateral programs (United Nations and Organization of American States)	11,500,000
President's Emergency Fund	100,000,000
Aid to joint control areas (mostly Berlin)	12,200,000
Refugee and escapee programs	20,500,000
UN Children's Fund	10,000,000
Shipping charges	1,400,000
Administration and trade control act costs	35,320,000
Special authorization for Middle East and Africa	100,000,000
Foreign atomic reactor projects	5,500,000
TOTAL	\$3,425,120,000

In addition, the bill:

Authorized carryover of unobligated balances of \$195,500,000 for military assistance and \$45,300,000 for Palestine refugee relief.

Prohibited use of foreign aid appropriations and counterpart funds for the payment of foreign government debt.

Stipulated that not less than \$15 million in defense support funds should go to Guatemala.

Barred use of mutual security funds for international educational exchanges.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- Specify that \$15 million of Latin American defense support aid should go to Guatemala; July 11. Voice vote.

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Bar use of mutual security funds for the international educational exchange program; July 11. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) -- Bar use of funds to assist in the migration of any person not cleared by a full-scale field security investigation; July 11. Standing, 4-54.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Strike out provision of \$1,175,000 for administration of trade control (Battle) act; July 11. Standing, 29-68.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Prohibit aid to Yugoslavia; July 11. Standing, 58-97; teller, 65-117.

DEBATE -- July 9 -- Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- "It is not the leadership purpose to make a fight to replace some of these cuts at this time, although we do... believe the Committee has made a decision which if allowed to stand will be harmful to this country.... The President...says (this program) is necessary for the security not only of our own country but also of the free world.... We make a tragic mistake when we overrule the President.... For a billion dollars, \$6 a person, we are playing havoc with the safety of our country."

Otto E. Passman (D La.) -- "It is quite obvious to me that the old steamroller was started several weeks ago to bypass (the Appropriations) subcommittee and it is still working.... We are providing more money in this bill than is needed or can be spent."

July 11 -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- "I have many times voted against appropriations for...foreign aid.... This time...support...efforts...to increase the bill at least to the authorization level on the item for military assistance.... If we do not (support) troops...native to Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan...to head off Communist infiltration...we are going to have to send our own boys over there."

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) -- "This is no time to slacken our efforts to build and maintain a powerful free world when results are beginning to show...."

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "Nearly 100 percent of the billions of dollars spent in this program...are spent in the United States.... This is not a giveaway program." Appropriations should be increased in the final version.

T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) -- "Day-by-day events are indicating the failure of this fantastic program...."

Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) -- The Administration "asked for less than they thought they needed last year in order to balance the budget this...election year.... They simply have not sold the American people on an increased foreign aid program.... A part-time President cannot sell it to the American people.... Our foreign policy is almost totally bankrupt today."

FOREIGN AID STUDY

The Senate July 11 adopted by voice vote, with amendments, a resolution (S Res 285) authorizing a special Senate Committee to make "exhaustive studies" of foreign aid and to report with recommendations by Jan. 31, 1957. Amendments enlarged the study group and gave it subpoena powers to secure information.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 20 reported S Res 285 (S Rept 2278). (Weekly Report, p. 789) The report said the Committee was "expected to examine whatever aspect of this subject it deems necessary in order to clarify the relationship of the purposes, scope and methods of the economic, military and technical aid programs of this government to our foreign policy and to our national interest."

PROVISIONS -- S Res 285, as approved by the Senate: Created a special Senate committee composed of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee and the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees to make "exhaustive studies" of foreign aid and its relation to the national interest.

Directed the committee to study, among other things:

The proper objectives of aid programs and the measures of their success; U.S. capability to extend aid; foreign countries' need and capacity to make effective use of it; related actions to make aid effective.

Instructed the committee to report, with findings and recommendations, by Jan. 31, 1957.

Directed the committee to make full use of the help of private persons and organizations, and empowered it to use subpoenas to secure information.

Authorized \$300,000 for the study.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Create a special committee to include, in addition to members of the Foreign Relations Committee, the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees and give the proposed committee subpoena powers; July 11. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 11 -- Bridges -- "The purpose of the amendments is to provide other committees which have responsibility for mutual aid some insight into what will be going on in...the investigation...."

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS

The Senate July 12 passed by voice vote, with committee amendments, a bill (S 300) authorizing a \$156.5 million multiple-purpose project to divert water from the Fryingpan River to the Arkansas River basin and the eastern slope of Colorado. The bill was sent to the House. (Weekly Report, p. 108; 1955 Almanac, p. 447)

ATOMIC ENERGY REACTORS

The Senate July 12 passed, by a 49-40 roll-call vote, a bill (S 4146) to speed up the civilian atomic power demonstration program. Three Republicans -- Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), William Langer (N.D.) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.) -- and 46 Democrats voted for the bill. All dissenting votes were cast by Republicans. (For voting, see chart p. 840)

BACKGROUND -- S 4146 and a companion bill (HR 12061) were reported (S Rept 2390) by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy June 29. (Weekly Report, p. 810)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 4146:

Authorized and directed the Atomic Energy Commission to contract for an undesignated number of large-scale power demonstration reactors to show the practical value of facilities "for the generation of electric energy in industrial or commercial quantities;" the reactors were to be constructed at AEC production sites, energy generated to be used by AEC.

Directed the AEC to contract for smaller experimental prototype power reactors; according to the Committee report, "These facilities are expected to be located at AEC production, testing and laboratory sites, with the power absorbed at those sites."

Gave the AEC responsibility for conduct of a "vigorous program of international cooperation and assistance in the design, construction and operation of power reactors and related matters."

Directed AEC, beginning Jan. 1, 1957, to submit quarterly reports to the Joint Committee on program's progress.

Authorized appropriation of \$400 million to finance the program over a five-year period.

DEBATE -- July 12 -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "The Committee had in mind the construction of the

equivalent of three large-scale prototype demonstration reactors, two small-scale prototype reactors...and assistance abroad in the design and construction of the equivalent of five small-scale reactors."

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- "This bill...is not necessary. It authorizes an additional \$400 million for a purpose which is not in itself well-defined and... which is already provided by existing legislation.... It will require additional scientists, and there is no place to obtain them in sufficient numbers unless we dilute our already diluted weapons program and peaceful experimental development program...."

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- "The Atomic Energy Commission opposes this program."

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- "This bill constitutes a good attempt to fortify our foreign policy and our obligation, even to American industry, to demonstrate -- by using our own funds for the building of these prototype large-scale reactors -- that we are on the level."

VETERANS' COMPENSATION

The House July 12 passed, by a 391-0 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 12038) increasing service-connected disability compensation and dependency allowances. (For voting, see chart, p. 838) Cost of the bill was estimated at \$172 million the first year.

The Veterans Administration and the Bureau of the Budget said the bill was not needed because the cost of living had gone up only one-half of 1 percent since the last veterans' compensation increases in 1954.

BACKGROUND -- The House Veterans' Affairs Committee July 3 reported HR 12038 (H Rept 2581). (Weekly Report, p. 811)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 12038:

Increased by 10 percent current compensation payments that range from \$17 a month for 10 percent disability to \$163 a month for 90 percent disability.

Increased compensation payments for 100 percent disabled veterans from \$181 to \$225 a month.

Increased compensation for dependents of service-connected disabled veterans by 10 percent, ranging from \$21 to \$23.10 a month for a wife only, and up to \$56 to \$61.60 for a wife and three children.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

The House July 12 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 12138) to appropriate \$1,555,589,275 in supplemental funds for various government agencies in fiscal 1957. The largest item in the bill -- \$1.4 billion for military construction -- was earmarked mostly for the Air Force, included \$400 million for overseas air bases.

A motion to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out funds for the Jones Point Bridge across the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia was rejected on a roll-call vote of 24-369. Earlier, the House adopted on a 361-30 roll call a resolution (H Res 584) waiving points of order against provisions of the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 838)

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee July 7 reported HR 12138 (H Rept 2638) recommending \$1,555,535,425 in supplemental appropriations -- an increase of \$332,685,000 over budget estimates. However, the increase was "more than offset" by rescission of over \$365 million of prior-year appropriations, the report said.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 12138, as passed by the House and sent to the Senate:

Agriculture Department	\$ 13,000,000
Commerce Department	17,402,429
Defense Department	1,398,450,000
Central Intelligence Agency	49,000,000
Foreign operations	2,350,000
General government matters	1,025,000
Independent offices	14,789,000
Interior Department	475,000
Health, Education, Welfare Dept.	3,664,500
State and Justice Departments and the Judiciary*	51,191,600
Treasury Department	1,435,850
Legislative branch	122,500
Claims and judgments	2,683,396
TOTAL	\$1,555,589,275

*Includes \$4,687,400 to continue the President's special international program of artistic and athletic presentations and trade fairs abroad.

The bill also:

Allocated these funds for military construction -- Navy, \$165,000,000; Air Force, \$1,228,000,000; Coast Guard loran stations, \$5,450,000.

Authorized the Army to spend \$193 million and the Navy \$235 million for military construction -- with funds transferred from Army, Navy and Marine Corps Stock Funds.

Included funds for construction or acquisition of 84,218 family housing units for military personnel.

Specified that no funds for military construction could be made available to the military departments "in a manner so as to restrict the application of funds to any specific project or installation" (Section 309).

Authorized the District of Columbia to spend \$16,-328,204 from D.C. funds.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Overton Brooks (D La.) -- Specify that funds appropriated for the Air Force Reserve could not be used for any other purposes; July 12. Voice vote.

Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- Appropriate \$50,000 for the proposed President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space; July 12. Voice.

Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- Appropriate \$3,500 to provide a medal for each surviving Civil War veteran; July 12. Voice.

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) -- Appropriate \$350 for a gold medal to Gustaf E. Lambert for his yellow fever investigations in Cuba; July 12. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete appropriation of \$14.3 million for construction of the Jones Point Bridge; July 12. Standing, 36-65.

Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio) -- Prohibit use of funds in bill for construction of a building at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for headquarters of the Air Research and Development Command; July 12. Standing, 38-45.

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- Specify that Section 309 of the bill shall not deprive the Defense Department, Comptroller or Budget Bureau of any authority which they now have; July 12. Standing, 36-56.

Gross -- Delete \$150,000 appropriation for planning a D.C. auditorium; July 12. Voice.

CQ Senate Votes 98 through 101.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Says Certain Airline Equipment Sales Would Not Count as Revenue in Fixing Subsidies

98. Air Carriers (S 3449). Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit a bill to provide that airline capital gains from the sale of flight equipment, if reinvested in new equipment, should not be counted as revenue in determining air subsidies. Rejected 22-62, July 9. (See story, p. 830)

99. Air Carriers (S 3449). Williams (R Del.) amendment to deduct capital gains derived from sales of flight equipment reinvested in new equipment from depreciation base of the new equipment for purposes of determining air subsidies; provide for recovery by Treasury of balance of retained capital gains if airline goes off subsidy. Rejected 37-46, July 9. (See story, p. 830)

100. Air Carriers (S 3449). Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to restrict application of formula in the bill to airlines with annual gross income of less than \$50 million. Rejected, 32-43, July 9. (See story, p. 830)

101. Air Carriers (S 3449). Passage of the bill. Passed 53-22, July 9. (See story, p. 830)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	98	99	100	101	Vote No.	98	99	100	101	Vote No.	98	99	100	101
Yes	22	37	32	53	Yes	5	12	24	24	Yes	17	25	8	29
Nay	62	46	43	22	Nay	38	30	14	14	Nay	24	16	29	8

98 99 100 101					98 99 100 101					98 99 100 101					98 99 100 101				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill D.	N	N	Y	Y	Hickenlooper R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Curtis R.	N	N	N	Y	Green D.	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman D.	N	N	Y	Y	Martin R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Hruska R.	N	N	N	Y	Pastore D.	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Goldwater R.	N	N	N	Y	Carlson R.	N	N	?	?	Bible D.	N	N	N	Y	Johnston D.	N	N	Y	Y
Hoyden D.	N	?	N	Y	Schoepfel R.	N	N	N	Y	Malone R.	N	N	N	Y	Wofford D.	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright D.	N	N	Y	Y	Humphreys D.	N	N	N	Y	Bridges R.	N	N	N	Y	Case R.	N	Y	N	Y
McClellan D.	N	N	N	Y	Clements D.	N	N	N	Y	Cotton R.	N	N	N	Y	Mundt R.	Y	Y	X	✓
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland R.	Y	Y	?	?	Ellender D.	N	N	?	✓	Case R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Gore D.	N	Y	Y	N
Kuchel R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long D.	N	N	Y	Y	Smith R.	N	Y	N	Y	Kefauver D.	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Allott R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Payne R.	N	N	N	Y	Anderson D.	N	N	Y	N	Daniel D.	X	X	X	✓
Millikin R.	N	N	N	Y	Smith R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Chavez D.	?	?	?	?	Johnson D.	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush R.	?	?	?	?	Beall R.	N	N	?	?	Ives R.	?	?	?	?	Bennett R.	Y	Y	N	Y
Purtell R.	N	Y	N	Y	Butler R.	N	N	N	Y	Lehman D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Watkins R.	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear D.	✓	✓	✓	X	Kennedy D.	✓	✓	✓	X	Ervin D.	N	N	N	Y	Aiken R.	Y	Y	N	N
Williams R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltanostall R.	N	N	Y	N	Scott D.	N	N	N	Y	Flanders R.	X	X	X	✓
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland D.	N	N	N	Y	McNamara D.	N	N	Y	N	Langer R.	Y	N	Y	N	Byrd D.	Y	Y	?	?
Smathers D.	N	N	N	Y	Porter R.	?	?	?	?	Young R.	?	?	?	?	Robertson D.	N	Y	?	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
George D.	N	N	?	?	Humphrey D.	N	Y	Y	N	Bender R.	N	Y	N	Y	Jackson D.	N	N	Y	N
Russell D.	Y	Y	✓	X	Thye R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Bricker R.	N	Y	N	Y	Magnuson D.	X	X	X	✓
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Dwanhak R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Eastland D.	N	N	Y	Y	Kerr D.	N	N	N	Y	Laird D.	N	N	N	Y
Walker R.	N	N	Y	N	Stennis D.	N	N	N	Y	Monroney D.	N	N	N	Y	Neely D.	N	N	?	?
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Dirksen R.	✓	✓	?	?	Hennings D.	?	?	?	?	Morse D.	N	Y	Y	N	McCarthy R.	Y	Y	N	Y
Douglas D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Symington D.	N	N	N	Y	Neuberger D.	N	Y	Y	N	Wiley R.	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Copahart R.	N	N	N	Y	Mansfield D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Duff R.	N	N	N	Y	Barrett R.	N	N	N	Y
Jenner R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Murray D.	N	Y	Y	N	Martin R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney D.	N	Y	Y	N

CQ House Votes 49 through 51.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 94, 95, 96)

Military Building Recommittal Fails, Approval Given for Postal Rate Raise, Stadium Commission

49. Postal Rates (HR 11380). On passage of the bill to readjust postal rates and to establish a Congressional policy for the determination of postal rates. Passed 217-166, July 6. (See story, p. 826)

50. Military Construction (HR 9893). Knox (R Mich.) motion to recommit the conference report with instructions. Rejected 29-343, July 9. (See story, p. 828)

51. National Memorial Stadium (HR 11967). On passage of the bill to authorize a commission to consider plans and designs for the construction of an athletic field and stadium in the District of Columbia. Passed 288-80, July 9. (See story, p. 829)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

v Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	49	50	51	Vote No.	49	50	51	Vote No.	49	50	51
Yes	217	29	288	Yes	39	5	162	Yes	178	24	126
Nay	166	343	80	Nay	162	188	32	Nay	4	155	48

	49	50	51		49	50	51		49	50	51		49	50	51
ALABAMA				Los Angeles County				IDAHO				IOWA			
3 Andrews D . . .	N	N	Y	23 Doyle D . . .	N	N	Y	2 Budge R . . .	Y	N	N	5 Cunningham R .	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin D . . .	Y	N	Y	21 Hiestand R . .	Y	N	Y	1 Pfost D . . .	N	N	Y	6 Dolliver R . .	✓	N	Y
7 Elliott D . . .	N	N	Y	25 Hillings R . .	Y	N	Y	ILLINOIS				3 Gross R . . .	N	N	Y
2 Grant D . . .	N	?	?	20 Hinchaw R . .	✓	N	Y	16 Allen R . . .	Y	N	Y	8 Hoeven R . . .	Y	N	Y
9 Huddleston D .	N	N	Y	19 Holifield D . .	N	N	Y	17 Arends R . . .	Y	N	Y	19 Chipperfield R	Y	N	Y
8 Jones D . . .	N	N	Y	22 Holt R . . .	Y	N	Y	25 Gray D . . .	N	N	Y	7 Jensen R . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Rains D . . .	N	N	Y	18 Hoar R . . .	N	N	Y	21 Mack D . . .	N	N	Y	4 LeCompte R . .	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts D . . .	N	N	Y	16 Jackson R . . .	Y	N	Y	15 Mason R . . .	Y	N	Y	1 Schwengel R .	Y	N	Y
6 Seldan D . . .	N	N	Y	17 King D . . .	N	Y	Y	24 Price D . . .	N	N	Y	2 Talle R . . .	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				24 Lipscomb R . .	Y	N	Y	INDIANA				KANSAS			
1 Rhodes R . . .	Y	N	Y	15 McDonough R .	Y	N	Y	20 Simpson R . . .	Y	N	Y	1 Avery R . . .	Y	N	N
2 Udall D . . .	N	N	Y	26 Roosevelt D . .	N	N	Y	22 Springer R . .	Y	N	Y	3 George R . . .	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS				COLORADO				18 Velde R . . .	Y	N	Y	5 Hope R . . .	Y	N	N
1 Gathings D . .	Y	N	Y	4 Aspinall D . . .	N	N	Y	23 Vursell R . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Rees R . . .	Y	N	N
4 Harris D . . .	✓	N	Y	3 Chenoweth R . .	Y	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County				2 Scribner R . .	Y	?	?
5 Hays D . . .	Y	N	Y	2 Hill R . . .	Y	N	N	7 Bowler D . . .	N	N	Y	6 Smith R . . .	Y	N	Y
2 Mills D . . .	Y	N	Y	1 Rogers D . . .	Y	N	Y	12 Boyle D . . .	N	N	Y	KENTUCKY			
6 Norrell D . .	N	?	Y	CONNECTICUT				13 Church R . . .	Y	N	Y	1 Gregory D . . .	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble D . . .	Y	N	Y	3 Cretella R . .	✓	N	Y	8 Gordon D . . .	N	N	Y	2 Harcher D . . .	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA				1 Dodd D . . .	X	?	Y	10 Hoffman R . .	Y	N	?	7 Perkins D . . .	N	N	Y
7 Allen R . . .	Y	N	Y	4 Morano R . . .	Y	N	Y	5 Kluczyński D . .	N	N	Y	3 Robison R . . .	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R . . .	Y	N	Y	5 Patterson R . .	Y	N	Y	4 McVey R . . .	Y	N	?	8 Siler R . . .	Y	N	N
2 Engle D . . .	N	N	Y	AL Sadiak R . . .	Y	?	?	3 Murray D . . .	N	N	N	5 Spence D . . .	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser R . . .	Y	N	Y	2 Seely-Brown R .	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien D . . .	N	N	Y	6 Warts D . . .	N	N	N
14 Hagen D . . .	N	N	Y	DELAWARE				2 O'Hara D . . .	N	N	Y	LOUISIANA			
11 Johnson R . .	Y	N	Y	AL McDowell D .	N	?	?	11 Sheehan R . .	Y	N	Y	2 Boggs D . . .	N	N	Y
4 Mailliard R .	Y	?	Y	FLORIDA				9 Yates D . . .	N	N	Y	4 Brooks D . . .	N	?	?
8 Miller D . . .	N	N	Y	2 Bennett D . . .	Y	N	Y	INDIANA				1 Habert D . . .	N	N	?
3 Moss D . . .	N	N	Y	1 Cramer R . . .	Y	N	Y	4 Adair R . . .	Y	N	Y	8 Long D . . .	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R . .	Y	N	?	4 Fassel D . . .	Y	N	Y	5 Beamer R . . .	Y	N	N				
1 Scudder R . .	✓	?	?	7 Haley D . . .	N	N	N								
5 Shelley D . . .	N	N	?	5 Herlong D . . .	Y	N	Y								
27 Sheppard D .	N	?	Y	8 Matthews D . .	Y	N	Y								
12 Sisk D . . .	N	Y	Y	6 Rogers D . . .	Y	N	Y								
13 Teague R . . .	Y	N	N	3 Sikes D . . .	N	N	Y								
28 Utt R . . .	Y	N	N	GEORGIA											
30 Wilson R . . .	✓	N	N	8 Bittah D . . .	N	N	Y								
9 Younger R . .	Y	N	Y	10 Brown D . . .	N	N	Y								
				5 Davis D . . .	N	N	Y								

CQ House Votes 49 through 51.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 94,95,96.)

49 51 50				49 50 51				49 50 51				49 50 51			
6 Morrison D. X N Y				NEBRASKA				2 Fountain D. N N Y				5 Richards D. Y N Y			
5 Passman D. Y N Y				2 Chase R. Y Y N				10 Jones R. Y Y N				2 Riley D. Y N Y			
7 Thompson D. N ? ?				3 Harrison R. Y N Y				11 Jones D. Y N N				1 Rivers D. N N Y			
3 Willis D. N N Y				4 Miller R. Y N Y				12 Shuford D. N N N				SOUTH DAKOTA			
MAINE				1 Weaver R. Y N Y				NORTH DAKOTA				2 Berry R. Y N N			
1 Hale R. ✓ N Y				NEVADA				AL Burdick R. N N Y				1 Lavre R. Y N ?			
3 McIntire R. Y N Y				AL Young R. Y N ?				AL Krueger R. Y ? N				TENNESSEE			
2 Nelson R. ✓ ? ?				NEW HAMPSHIRE				OHIO				2 Baker R. Y N Y			
MARYLAND				2 Boss R. Y N Y				9 Ashley D. N N N				6 Bass D. ? ? ?			
2 Devereux R. Y N Y				1 Morrow R. X N Y				14 Ayres R. Y N Y				8 Cooper D. N N N			
4 Fallon D. N N Y				NEW JERSEY				13 Baumhart R. Y ? ?				9 Davis D. Y ? ?			
7 Friedel D. N N Y				11 Addonizio D. N N Y				8 Betts R. Y N Y				4 Evans D. ? N Y			
3 Garmatz D. N N Y				3 Auchincloss R. Y N Y				22 Bolton, F.P. R. Y N ?				3 Frazier D. N N N			
6 Hyde R. Y N Y				8 Canfield R. Y Y Y				11 Bolton, O.P. R. Y Y Y				7 Murray D. Y ? ?			
5 Lankford D. N N Y				5 Freilighuysen R. Y ? Y				16 Bow R. Y N N				5 Priest D. N N Y			
1 Miller R. Y N Y				2 Hand R. Y Y Y				7 Brown R. ? N N				1 Reeca R. Y N Y			
MASSACHUSETTS				12 Kean R. Y Y N				5 Clavenger R. Y N N				TEXAS			
6 Bates R. Y N Y				9 Owens R. Y N N				20 Feighan D. N N Y				5 Alger R. Y N Y			
2 Boland D. Y N Y				10 Rodino D. N N Y				18 Hays D. N ? ?				14 Bell D. X ? ?			
10 Curtis R. ✓ N Y				13 Steminski D. N N Y				15 Henderson R. Y N N				2 Brooks D. N ? ?			
4 Donahue D. N N Y				4 Thompson D. X N Y				2 Hess R. Y N N				17 Burleson D. ? ? ?			
1 Heseltun R. Y Y Y				14 Tumulty D. N N Y				10 Jenkins R. Y Y N				AL Dies D. N N N			
7 Lane D. ? ? ?				7 Widnall R. Y ? ?				19 Kirwan D. N N Y				7 Dowdy D. X ? ?			
8 Macdonald D. X ? ?				6 Williams D. N N ?				4 McCulloch R. Y N Y				21 Fisher D. Y N Y			
14 Martin R. Y ? Y				1 Wolverton R. ✓ N Y				17 McGregor R. Y N N				3 Gentry D. Y N N			
12 McCormack D. N N Y				NEW MEXICO				23 Minshall R. Y N Y				13 Ikard D. X N Y			
9 Nicholson R. Y N Y				AL Dempsey D. N N Y				6 Polk D. N N Y				20 Kilday D. N N Y			
11 O'Neill D. N ? Y				AL Fernandez D. N N N				3 Schenck R. Y N N				15 Kilgore D. N N N			
3 Philbin D. N N Y				NEW YORK				1 Scherer R. Y ? ?				19 Mahon D. N ? Y			
5 Rogers R. N N Y				3 Becker R. Y N Y				21 Vanik D. N N Y				1 Patton D. ✓ ? ?			
13 Wigglesworth R. Y N Y				37 Cole R. Y N ?				12 Vorys R. Y N Y				11 Ponge D. N N Y			
MICHIGAN				2 Derounian R. Y N Y				OKLAHOMA				4 Rayburn D. - - -			
12 Bennett R. Y Y Y				26 Gamble R. Y ? ?				3 Albert D. N N Y				18 Rogers D. X N N			
8 Bentley R. Y Y Y				27 Gwinn R. Y ? ?				1 Belcher R. Y N Y				16 Rutherford D. N N N			
10 Cederberg R. Y Y Y				32 Kearney R. ? N ?				2 Edmondson D. N N Y				6 Teague D. ? N Y			
18 Dandera R. Y N Y				38 Keating R. Y N Y				5 Jarman D. Y N Y				8 Thomas D. Y N N			
5 Ford R. Y Y N				33 Kilburn R. Y N ?				4 Stead D. N N Y				9 Thompson D. Y N Y			
6 Hayworth D. N N N				40 Miller R. Y Y Y				6 Wicksenham D. ? ? ?				10 Thornberry D. ? ? ?			
4 Hoffman R. Y N N				30 O'Brien D. N N ?				OREGON				12 Wright D. N N Y			
3 Johansen R. Y ? ?				39 Osterlag R. Y N Y				2 Coon R. Y N Y				UTAH			
11 Knox R. Y Y Y				42 Pillion R. Y N N				4 Ellsworth R. Y N N				2 Dawson R. Y N Y			
2 Meader R. Y N Y				41 Radwan R. Y N Y				3 Green D. N N Y				1 Dixon R. ✓ ? ?			
9 Thompson R. Y N Y				43 Reed R. Y N Y				1 Norblad R. Y Y Y				VERMONT			
7 Walcott R. Y N Y				35 Riehman R. Y N Y				PENNSYLVANIA				AL Prouty R. Y N Y			
Detroit-Wayne County				28 St. George R. Y N Y				30 Holland D. Y N Y				VIRGINIA			
13 Diggs D. N ? ?				36 Taber R. Y N Y				17 Bush R. Y N N				4 Abbt D. Y N N			
15 Dingell D. N ? Y				31 Taylor R. ✓ ? ?				10 Carrigg R. Y N Y				10 Broyles R. Y N Y			
17 Griffiths D. N Y Y				1 Wainwright R. ✓ ? ?				25 Clark D. N N Y				3 Gary D. Y N Y			
16 Lesinski D. N N Y				29 Wharton R. Y N Y				29 Corbett R. Y N Y				2 Hardy D. Y N Y			
1 Machrowicz D. N ? ?				34 Williams R. Y N Y				9 Dague R. Y N Y				7 Harrison D. N N N			
14 Rabaut D. N N Y				New York City				28 Eberharter D. X ? ?				9 Jennings D. N N N			
MINNESOTA				8 Anfuao D. X ? ?				12 Fenton R. Y N Y				6 Poff R. Y N N			
7 Andersen R. Y N N				5 Bosch R. Y N N				11 Flood D. N N Y				1 Robeson D. Y N N			
1 Andresen R. ? N N				24 Buckley D. X ? ?				27 Fulton R. Y N Y				8 Smith D. Y N Y			
8 Blatnik D. N N Y				11 Celler D. N N ?				23 Gavin R. Y N Y				5 Tuck D. Y N N			
5 Judd R. Y Y Y				17 Couderc R. ✓ N Y				7 James R. Y N Y				WASHINGTON			
9 Knutson D. N N Y				20 Davidson D. N ? ?				24 Kearns R. Y ? ?				4 Holmes R. Y N Y			
6 Marshall D. N Y Y				7 Delaney D. N N Y				21 Kelley D. X ? ?				5 Horan R. Y N Y			
4 McCarthy D. N N Y				23 Dollinger D. N N Y				8 King R. Y N Y				3 Mack R. Y N Y			
2 O'Hara R. ? ? ?				18 Donovan D. N N Y				13 McConnell R. ✓ ? ?				AL Magnuson D. N N Y			
3 Wier D. N Y Y				12 Dom R. Y N Y				26 Morgan D. N N Y				1 Pelly R. Y N Y			
MISSISSIPPI				22 Healey D. N N Y				16 Munna R. Y N Y				6 Tolleson R. Y N Y			
1 Abemethy D. Y N Y				25 Fino R. N N Y				19 Quigley D. N N Y				2 Westland R. Y N Y			
6 Colmer D. Y N N				6 Holtzman D. N N Y				14 Rhodes D. N N Y				WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Smith D. Y N Y				10 Kelly D. N N Y				22 Saylor R. Y N Y				3 Bailey D. N N Y			
2 Whitten D. Y N Y				9 Koogh D. X N Y				18 Simpson R. Y N Y				4 Burnside D. N N Y			
4 Williams D. ? N Y				19 Klein D. X ? ?				20 Van Zandt R. Y N Y				6 Byrd D. N N Y			
5 Winstead D. Y N N				4 Latham R. Y ? ?				15 Walter D. N N Y				5 Kee D. N N Y			
MISSOURI				13 Multer D. N N Y				Philadelphia				1 Mallahan D. N N Y			
5 Bolling D. N N Y				16 Powell D. N ? ?				1 Barrett D. N N Y				2 Staggers D. N N Y			
9 Cannon D. N N Y				15 Ray R. Y N N				3 Byrne D. N N Y				WISCONSIN			
8 Camahan D. N ? ?				14 Rooney D. N N Y				4 Chudoff D. N N Y				8 Byrnes R. Y Y Y			
4 Christopher D. N N Y				21 Zelenko D. N N Y				2 Vacancy				2 Davis R. ? ? ?			
2 Curtis R. Y N Y				NORTH CAROLINA				5 Green D. N N Y				9 Johnson D. N N Y			
6 Hull D. N N N				9 Alexander D. ✓ N N				6 Scott R. Y N Y				7 Laird R. Y N N			
10 Jones D. N N Y				3 Barden D. ? N ?				RHODE ISLAND				10 O'Konski R. Y N N			
1 Karsten D. N N Y				1 Bonner D. Y N Y				2 Fogarty D. N N Y				5 Reuss D. N N Y			
11 Moulder D. X N Y				7 Carlyle D. N N N				1 Forand D. N N Y				1 Smith R. Y N N			
7 Short R. Y N ?				5 Chatham D. Y ? ?				SOUTH CAROLINA				6 Van Pelt R. Y N N			
3 Sullivan D. N N Y				4 Cooley D. N N Y				4 Ashmore D. Y N N				3 Withrow R. Y N Y			
MONTANA				8 Deane D. N N Y				3 Dam D. N N N				4 Zablocki D. N N Y			
2 Fjare R. Y N Y				6 Durham D. Y N ?				6 McMillan D. Y N Y				WYOMING			
1 Metcalf D. N N Y												AL Thomson R. Y N Y			

CQ House Votes 52 through 55.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 96, 99, 100, 101.)

Foreign Aid and Military Pension Rates Approved; Supplemental Appropriations Recommittal Fails

52. Foreign Aid Appropriations. (HR 12130). On passage of the bill making appropriations for mutual security program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. Passed 284-120, July 11. (See story, p. 832)

53. Resolution on Supplemental Appropriations (H Res 584). Waiving all points of order against the supplemental appropriations bill (HR 12138) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. Passed 361-30, July 12. (See story, p. 834)

54. Supplemental Appropriations (HR 12138). Grossa (R Iowa) motion to recommit with instructions. Rejected 24-370, July 12. (See story, p. 834)

55. Service-Connected Pension Rates. (HR 12038). Teague motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. (Two-thirds vote or 259 "yeas" needed for passage.) Passed 391-0, July 12. (See story, p. 834)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	52	53	54	55	Vote No.	52	53	54	55	Vote No.	52	53	54	55
Yea	284	361	24	391	Yea	160	201	5	203	Yea	124	160	19	188
Nay	120	30	370	0	Nay	50	3	200	0	Nay	70	27	170	0

52 53 54 55				52 53 54 55				52 53 54 55				52 53 54 55			
ALABAMA				Los Angeles County				4 Flynt D N Y N Y				7 Bray R N Y N Y			
3 Andrews D . . . N Y N Y				23 Doyle D Y Y N Y				3 Forrester D . . . Y Y N Y				11 Brownson R . . N Y N Y			
1 Boykin D Y Y N Y				21 Hiestand R . . . N Y N Y				9 Landrum D N Y N Y				3 Crumpacker R . . N Y N Y			
7 Elliott D Y Y N Y				25 Hillings R . . . Y Y N Y				7 Lanham D Y Y N Y				8 Denton D Y Y N Y			
2 Grant D N Y N Y				20 Hinchaw R . . . Y Y N Y				2 Pilcher D Y Y N Y				2 Halleck R Y Y N Y			
9 Huddleston D . . Y Y N Y				19 Hollifield D . . . Y Y N Y				1 Preston D Y Y N Y				6 Harden R Y Y N Y			
8 Jones D Y Y N Y				22 Holt R Y Y N Y				6 Vinson D Y Y N Y				10 Harvey R N N N Y			
5 Reins D Y Y N Y				18 Hosmer R Y Y N Y				IDAHO							
4 Roberts D Y Y N Y				16 Jackson R Y Y N Y				2 Budge R N Y Y Y							
6 Selden D Y Y N Y				17 King D Y Y N Y				1 Ploof D Y Y N Y							
ARIZONA				24 Lipscomb R . . . Y Y N Y				ILLINOIS							
1 Rhodes R Y Y N Y				15 McDonough R . . Y Y N Y				16 Allen R Y Y N Y				5 Cunningham R . . Y Y N Y			
2 Udall D Y Y N Y				26 Roosevelt D . . . Y Y N Y				17 Arends R Y Y N Y				6 Dolliver R Y Y Y ?			
ARKANSAS				COLORADO				19 Chipfield R . . . Y Y N Y				3 Gross R N Y N Y			
1 Gethings D Y Y N Y				4 Aspinall D Y Y N Y				25 Gray D N Y N Y				8 Hooven R N Y N Y			
4 Harris D Y Y N Y				3 Chenoweth R . . . Y Y N Y				21 Mack D Y Y N Y				7 Jensen R Y Y N Y			
5 Hays D Y Y N Y				2 Hill R Y Y N Y				15 Mason R N N Y ?				4 LeCompte R . . . Y Y Y Y			
2 Mills D N Y N Y				1 Rogers D Y Y N Y				24 Price D Y Y N Y				1 Schwengel R . . . Y Y N Y			
6 Norrell D N Y N Y				CONNECTICUT				14 Vacancy				2 Talle R N Y N Y			
3 Trimble D Y Y N Y				3 Cretella R Y Y ? ?				20 Simpson R Y Y N Y				KANSAS			
CALIFORNIA				1 Dodd D Y Y N Y				22 Springer R Y Y N Y				1 Avery R Y Y N ?			
7 Allen R Y Y N Y				4 Morano R Y Y N Y				18 Valde R Y Y ? Y				3 George R Y Y N Y			
6 Baldwin R Y Y N Y				5 Patterson R Y Y N Y				23 Vorseil R Y N N Y				5 Hope R Y Y N Y			
2 Engle D Y Y ? ?				AL Sadiak R Y Y N Y				Chicago-Cook County				4 Rees R Y N N Y			
10 Gubser R Y Y N Y				2 Seely-Brown R . . . Y Y N Y				7 Bowler D Y Y N Y				2 Scrivner R N Y Y Y			
14 Hagen D Y Y N Y				DELAWARE				12 Boyle D Y Y N Y				6 Smith R N Y N Y			
11 Johnson R Y Y N Y				AL McDowell D . . . Y ? N Y				13 Church R N N N Y				KENTUCKY			
4 Mailliard R . . . Y Y N Y				FLORIDA				1 Dawson D Y Y N Y				4 Chelf D Y Y N Y			
8 Miller D Y Y N Y				2 Bennett D Y Y N Y				8 Gordon D Y Y N Y				1 Gregory D Y Y N Y			
3 Moss D Y Y N Y				1 Cramer R Y Y N Y				10 Hoffman R N ? ? ?				2 Natcher D Y Y N Y			
29 Phillips R N Y N Y				4 Foscill D Y Y N Y				5 Kluczynski D . . . ? ? ? ?				7 Perkins D Y Y N Y			
1 Scudder R ? ? ? ?				7 Haley D N Y Y Y				4 McVey R N Y Y Y				3 Robison R Y Y N Y			
5 Shelley D Y Y N Y				5 Herlong D N Y N Y				3 Murray D Y Y N Y				8 Siler R N Y N Y			
27 Shappard D . . . Y Y N Y				8 Matthews D Y Y N Y				6 O'Brien D Y Y N Y				5 Spence D Y Y N Y			
12 Siak D Y Y N Y				6 Rogers D N Y N Y				2 O'Hara D Y Y N Y				6 Watts D Y Y N Y			
13 Teague R Y Y N Y				3 Sikes D N Y N Y				11 Sheehan R N Y N Y				LOUISIANA			
28 Utt R N Y N Y				GEORGIA				9 Yates D Y Y N Y				2 Boggs D Y Y N Y			
30 Wilson R Y Y N Y				8 Blitch D N ? N Y				INDIANA				4 Brooks D X Y N Y			
9 Younger R Y Y N Y				10 Brown D Y Y N Y				4 Adair R N Y N Y				1 Hebert D Y Y N Y			
				5 Davis D Y Y N Y				5 Beamer R N Y N Y				8 Long D N Y N Y			

CQ House Votes 52 through 54.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 98,99,100,101.)

52 53 54 55					52 53 54 55					52 53 54 55					55 54 53 52				
6 Morrison D. . . . Y Y N Y					NEBRASKA					2 Fountain D. . . . N Y N Y					5 Richards D. . . . Y Y N Y				
5 Passman D. . . . Y ? ? ?					2 Chase R. N Y N Y					10 Jones R. N Y Y Y					2 Riley D. Y Y N Y				
7 Thompson D. . . . ? ? ? ?					3 Harrison R. . . . N Y N Y					11 Jones D. N Y N Y					1 Rivers D. N Y N Y				
3 Willis D. N Y N Y					4 Miller R. N Y N Y					12 Shuford D. . . . N Y N Y					SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE					1 Weaver R. N Y N Y					NORTH DAKOTA					2 Berry R. X ? N Y				
1 Hale R. Y N N Y					NEVADA					AL Burdick R. . . . N Y N Y					1 Lovre R. X ? ? ?				
3 McIntire R. . . . N Y N Y					AL Young R. N Y N Y					AL Krueger R. . . . N Y N Y					TENNESSEE				
2 Nelson R. ? ? ? ?					NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					2 Baker R. Y Y N Y				
MARYLAND					2 Bass R. Y Y N Y					9 Ashley D. Y Y N Y					6 Bass D. ? ? ? ?				
2 Devereux R. . . . Y Y N Y					1 Morrow R. . . . Y Y N Y					14 Ayres R. Y Y N Y					8 Cooper D. Y Y N Y				
4 Fallon D. Y Y N Y					NEW JERSEY					13 Baumhart R. . . . N Y N Y					9 Davis D. ? ? ? ?				
7 Friedel D. Y Y N Y					11 Addonizio D. . . Y Y N Y					8 Betts R. N Y N Y					4 Evans D. Y ? N Y				
3 Gornetz D. Y Y N Y					3 Auchincloss R. . . Y Y N Y					22 Bolton, F.P. R. . Y Y N Y					3 Frazier D. Y Y N Y				
6 Hyde R. Y Y N Y					8 Canfield R. Y Y N Y					11 Bolton, O.P. R. . Y Y N Y					7 Murray D. ? ? ? ?				
5 Lankford D. . . . Y Y N Y					5 Freilighuysen R. . ✓ Y N Y					16 Bow R. N N N Y					5 Priest D. ✓ ? ? ?				
1 Miller R. Y Y N Y					2 Hand R. N Y N Y					7 Brown R. N Y N Y					1 Reece R. N Y N Y				
MASSACHUSETTS					12 Kean R. Y Y N Y					5 Cleveland R. . . . N Y N Y					TEXAS				
6 Bates R. Y Y N Y					9 Osmers R. Y Y N Y					20 Feighan D. . . . Y Y Y Y					5 Alger R. N N N Y				
2 Boland D. Y Y N Y					10 Rodino D. Y ? N ?					18 Hays D. Y Y Y Y					14 Bell D. X ? ? ?				
10 Curtis R. Y Y N Y					13 Sieminski D. . . . Y ? N ?					15 Henderson R. . . N Y N Y					2 Brooks D. ? ? ? ?				
4 Donahue D. . . . Y Y N Y					4 Thompson D. . . . Y Y N Y					2 Hess R. Y N N Y					17 Burleson D. . . . ? ? ? ?				
1 Heseltine R. . . . Y N N Y					14 Tumulby D. . . . Y Y N Y					10 Jenkins R. Y Y N Y					AL Dies D. N N Y Y				
7 Lane D. ? ? ? ?					7 Widnall R. Y Y N Y					19 Kirwan D. Y Y N Y					7 Dowdy D. N Y N Y				
8 Macdonald D. . . Y Y N Y					6 Williams D. Y Y N Y					4 McCulloch R. . . . N Y N Y					21 Fisher D. N Y N Y				
14 Martin R. Y Y N Y					1 Wolverton R. . . . Y Y N Y					17 McGregor R. . . . N Y N Y					3 Gentry D. N Y N Y				
12 McCormack D. . . Y Y N Y					NEW MEXICO					23 Minshall R. . . . Y Y N Y					13 Ikard D. Y Y N Y				
9 Nicholson R. . . . N Y N Y					AL Dampsey D. . . . N Y N Y					6 Polk D. N ? N Y					20 Kilgore D. Y Y N Y				
11 O'Neill D. Y Y N Y					AL Fernandez D. . . Y Y N Y					3 Schenck R. Y Y Y Y					15 Kilgore D. N Y N Y				
3 Philbin D. Y Y N Y					NEW YORK					1 Scherer R. N Y Y Y					19 Mahon D. Y Y N Y				
5 Rogers R. Y Y N Y					3 Becker R. Y Y N Y					21 Vanik D. Y Y N Y					1 Patman D. ? ? ? ?				
13 Wigglesworth R. Y Y N Y					37 Cole R. Y ? N Y					12 Vorys R. Y Y N Y					11 Poage D. N Y N Y				
MICHIGAN					2 Derounian R. . . . Y Y N Y					OKLAHOMA					4 Rayburn D. - - - -				
12 Bennett R. N Y N Y					26 Gamble R. Y ? N Y					3 Albert D. Y Y N Y					18 Rogers D. N Y Y Y				
8 Bentley R. Y Y N Y					27 Gwinn R. N ? N Y					1 Belcher R. N Y N Y					16 Rutherford D. . . N Y N Y				
10 Caderberg R. . . Y Y N Y					32 Kearney R. Y ? ? Y					2 Edmondson D. . . Y Y N Y					6 Terague D. N Y N Y				
18 Dondoro R. . . . N Y N Y					38 Keating R. Y N N Y					5 Jarnan D. Y Y N Y					8 Thomas D. N Y N Y				
5 Ford R. Y Y N Y					33 Kilburn R. Y Y Y Y					4 Stead D. Y ? N Y					9 Thompson D. . . . Y Y N Y				
6 Hayworth D. . . . Y Y N Y					40 Miller R. Y Y N Y					6 Wickersham D. . . ? ? ? ?					10 Thornberry D. . . ? ? ? ?				
4 Hoffman R. N N Y Y					30 O'Brien R. . . . Y Y N Y					OREGON					12 Wright D. Y Y N Y				
3 Johansen R. . . . N N N Y					39 Osterlag R. . . . Y Y N Y					2 Coon R. N Y N Y					UTAH				
11 Knox R. N Y N Y					42 Pillian R. Y Y N Y					4 Ellsworth R. . . . Y Y N Y					2 Dawson R. Y Y N Y				
2 Meader R. Y Y N Y					41 Radwan R. Y Y N Y					3 Green D. Y Y N Y					1 Dixon R. Y Y N Y				
9 Thompson R. . . . N N N Y					43 Reed R. N Y N Y					1 Norblad R. Y Y N Y					VERMONT				
7 Wolcott R. Y Y N Y					35 Riehlman R. . . . Y Y N Y					PENNSYLVANIA					AL Prouty R. Y N N Y				
Detroit-Wayne County					28 St. George R. . . Y Y N Y					30 Holland D. Y Y N Y					VIRGINIA				
13 Diggs D. Y Y N Y					36 Taber R. Y N Y Y					17 Bush R. Y Y N Y					4 Abbt D. N Y N Y				
15 Dingell D. Y Y ? ?					31 Taylor R. Y Y Y Y					10 Carriga R. Y Y N Y					10 Broyles R. Y Y N Y				
17 Griffiths D. . . . Y Y N Y					1 Walnwright R. . . Y Y N Y					25 Clark D. Y Y N Y					3 Gary D. Y Y N Y				
16 Lesinski D. . . . Y Y N Y					29 Wharton R. . . . N N ? ?					29 Corbett R. Y N N Y					2 Hardy D. Y Y N Y				
1 Macrowicz D. . . Y Y N Y					34 Williams R. . . . Y Y Y Y					9 Dague R. Y Y N Y					7 Harrison D. . . . N Y N Y				
14 Rabaut D. Y Y N Y					New York City					28 Eberhart D. . . . ✓ ? ? ?					9 Jennings D. . . . N Y N Y				
MINNESOTA					8 Anfuso D. Y Y ? ?					12 Fenton R. Y Y N Y					6 Poff R. Y Y N Y				
7 Andersen R. . . . N N N Y					5 Bosch R. N Y N Y					11 Flood D. Y Y N Y					1 Robeson D. N Y N Y				
1 Andress R. Y Y N Y					24 Buckley D. . . . Y Y ? ?					27 Fulton R. Y Y N Y					8 Smith D. N Y N Y				
8 Blatnik D. Y Y N Y					11 Celler D. Y Y N Y					23 Gavin R. N Y N Y					5 Tuck D. N Y N Y				
5 Judd R. Y Y N Y					17 Couder R. Y Y Y Y					7 James R. Y Y N Y					WASHINGTON				
9 Knutson D. Y Y N Y					20 Davidson D. . . . Y Y N Y					24 Keams R. Y Y N Y					4 Holmes R. Y Y N Y				
6 Marshall D. Y Y N Y					7 Delaney D. Y Y N Y					21 Kelley D. ? ? ? ?					5 Horan R. Y Y N Y				
4 McCarthy D. . . . Y Y N Y					23 Dollinger D. . . Y Y N Y					8 King R. N Y N Y					3 Mack R. N Y N Y				
2 O'Hara R. ? ? ? ?					18 Donovan D. . . . Y ? N Y					13 McConnell R. . . ? ? ? ?					AL Magnuson D. . . Y Y N Y				
3 Wier D. Y N N Y					12 Dom R. Y Y N Y					26 Morgan D. ✓ ? ? ?					1 Pelly R. Y Y N Y				
MISSISSIPPI					22 Healey D. Y Y N Y					16 Mumma R. Y Y N Y					6 Tollefson R. . . . Y Y N Y				
1 Abernethy D. . . . N Y N Y					25 Fina R. Y Y N Y					19 Quigley D. Y Y N Y					2 Westland R. . . . Y Y Y Y				
6 Colmer D. N Y N Y					6 Holtzman D. . . . Y Y N Y					14 Rhodes D. Y Y N Y					WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Smith D. Y Y N Y					10 Kelly D. Y Y N Y					22 Saylor R. N Y N Y					3 Bailey D. N Y N Y				
2 Whitten D. N Y N Y					9 Keogh D. Y Y X ?					18 Simpson R. Y ? ? ?					4 Burnside D. . . . Y Y N Y				
4 Williams D. N Y N ✓					19 Klein D. Y Y N Y					20 Van Zandt R. . . . Y ? N Y					6 Byrd D. N Y N Y				
5 Winstead D. . . . N Y N Y					4 Latham R. Y Y N Y					15 Walter D. Y ? ? ?					5 Kee D. Y Y N Y				
MISSOURI					13 Multer D. Y Y N Y					Philadelphia					1 Mollohan D. . . . Y Y N Y				
5 Bolling D. Y Y N Y					16 Powell D. Y Y N Y					1 Barrett D. Y Y N Y					2 Staggers D. . . . Y Y N Y				
9 Cannon D. Y Y N Y					15 Ray R. Y Y N Y					3 Byrne D. Y Y N Y					WISCONSIN				
8 Carnahan D. . . . ? ? ? ?					14 Rooney D. Y Y N Y					4 Chudoff D. Y Y N Y					8 Byrnes R. Y N N Y				
4 Christopher D. . . Y Y N Y					21 Zelenka D. . . . Y Y N Y					2 Vacancy					2 Davis R. ? ? ? ?				
2 Curtis R. Y Y N Y					NORTH CAROLINA					5 Green D. Y Y N Y					9 Johnson D. Y Y N Y				
6 Hull D. Y Y N Y					9 Alexander D. . . . N Y N Y					6 Scott R. Y Y N Y					7 Laird R. N Y N Y				
10 Jones D. Y Y Y Y					3 Borden D. X ? ? ?					RHODE ISLAND					10 O'Konski R. . . . N Y N Y				
1 Karsten D. Y Y N Y					1 Bonner D. N Y N Y					2 Fogarty D. Y Y N Y					5 Reuss D. Y Y N Y				
11 Moulder D. . . . N Y N Y					7 Carlyle D. N Y N Y					1 Forand D. Y Y N Y					1 Smith R. N Y N Y				
7 Short R. ? ? Y Y					5 Chatham D. Y Y N Y					SOUTH CAROLINA					6 Van Pelt R. N N N Y				
3 Sullivan D. Y Y N Y					4 Cooley D. N Y N Y					4 Ashmore D. N Y N Y					3 Withrow R. . . . N N N Y				
MONTANA					8 Deane D. Y Y N Y					3 Dom D. N Y N Y					4 Zablocki D. . . . Y Y N Y				
2 Fjare R. Y Y N Y					6 Durham D. Y Y N Y					6 McMillan D. . . . N Y N Y					WYOMING				
1 Metcalf D. Y Y N Y															AL Thomson R. . . . N Y N Y				

CQ Senate Votes 102 through 104.

(No Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Numbers.)

Bill Passed to Set Up Civilian Atomic Reactors; Wheat Agreement, 3 Friendship Treaties Ratified

102. Wheat Agreement (Exec I, 84th Congress, second session). Providing for participation of the U.S. in the International Wheat Agreement, 1954. (Two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required). Ratified 85-2, July 11. (See story, p. 831)

103. Friendship Treaties (Iran, Exec F, 84th Congress, second session; Nicaragua, Exec G, 84th Congress, second session; Netherlands, Exec H, 84th Congress, second session). Treaties of friendship and commerce between the U.S. and the respective countries considered en bloc. (Two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required.) Ratified 88-0, July 11. (See story, p. 831)

104. Atomic Power (S 4146). On passage of a bill to provide for a civilian atomic power program. Passed 49-40, July 12. (See story, p. 833)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	102	103	104		Vote No.	102	103	104		Vote No.	102	103	104	
Yea	85	88	49		Yea	44	46	46		Yea	41	42	3	
Nay	2	0	40		Nay	1	0	0		Nay	1	0	40	

102 103 104				102 103 104				102 103 104				102 103 104																			
ALABAMA								IOWA								NEBRASKA								RHODE ISLAND							
Hill D. Y Y Y								Hickenlooper R. . . Y Y N								Curtis R. Y Y N								Green D. Y Y Y							
Sparkman D. . . . Y Y Y								Martin R. Y Y N								Hruska R. Y Y N								Pastore D. Y Y Y							
ARIZONA								KANSAS								NEVADA								SOUTH CAROLINA							
Goldwater R. . . . Y Y N								Carlson R. Y Y ?								Bible D. Y Y Y								Johnston D. Y Y Y							
Hayden D. Y Y Y								Schoeppel R. . . . ✓ Y N								Malone R. N Y N								Wofford D. Y Y Y							
ARKANSAS								KENTUCKY								NEW HAMPSHIRE								SOUTH DAKOTA							
Fulbright D. Y Y ✓								Humphreys D. . . . ✓ Y Y								Bridges R. Y Y N								Case R. ✓ ✓ ?							
McClellan D. . . . Y Y Y								Clements D. . . . Y Y Y								Cotton R. Y ✓ N								Mundt R. ✓ ✓ N							
CALIFORNIA								LOUISIANA								NEW JERSEY								TENNESSEE							
Knowland R. Y Y N								Ellender D. Y Y Y								Case R. Y Y N								Gore D. Y Y Y							
Kuchel R. Y Y Y								Long D. Y Y Y								Smith R. Y Y N								Kefauver D. Y Y Y							
COLORADO								MAINE								NEW MEXICO								TEXAS							
Allott R. Y Y N								Payne R. Y Y N								Anderson D. Y Y Y								Daniel D. ✓ ✓ ✓							
Millikin R. Y Y N								Smith R. Y Y N								Chavez D. Y Y Y								Johnson D. Y Y Y							
CONNECTICUT								MARYLAND								NEW YORK								UTAH							
Bush R. Y Y N								Beall R. Y Y N								Ives R. Y Y N								Bennett R. Y Y N							
Purtell R. Y Y N								Butler R. Y Y N								Lehman D. Y Y Y								Watkins R. Y Y N							
DELAWARE								MASSACHUSETTS								NORTH CAROLINA								VERMONT							
Frear D. N Y Y								Kennedy D. Y Y Y								Ervin D. Y Y Y								Aiken R. Y Y N							
Williams R. Y Y N								Saltonstall R. . . . Y Y N								Scott D. Y Y Y								Flanders R. Y Y N							
FLORIDA								MICHIGAN								NORTH DAKOTA								VIRGINIA							
Holland D. Y Y Y								McNamara D. Y Y Y								Langer R. Y Y Y								Byrd D. Y Y Y							
Smathers D. Y Y Y								Potter R. ✓ ✓ ?								Young R. ✓ ? ?								Robertson D. Y Y Y							
GEORGIA								MINNESOTA								OHIO								WASHINGTON							
George D. Y Y Y								Humphrey D. Y Y Y								Bender R. Y Y N								Jackson D. Y Y Y							
Russell D. Y Y Y								Thye R. Y Y N								Bricker R. Y Y N								Magnuson D. Y Y Y							
IDAHO								MISSISSIPPI								OKLAHOMA								WEST VIRGINIA							
Dworshak R. Y Y N								Eastland D. ✓ ✓ ✓								Kerr D. Y Y Y								Laird D. Y Y Y							
Walker R. Y Y N								Stennis D. Y Y Y								Monroney D. Y Y Y								Neely D. ✓ Y Y							
ILLINOIS								MISSOURI								OREGON								WISCONSIN							
Dirksen R. Y Y N								Hennings D. Y Y Y								Morse D. Y Y Y								McCarthy R. Y Y N							
Douglas D. Y Y Y								Symington D. . . . Y Y Y								Neuberger D. Y Y Y								Wiley R. Y Y Y							
INDIANA								MONTANA								PENNSYLVANIA								WYOMING							
Capehart R. Y Y N								Mansfield D. Y Y Y								Duff R. Y Y N								Borrell R. Y Y N							
Jenner R. Y Y N								Murray D. Y Y Y								Martin R. Y Y N								O'Mahoney D. Y ? Y							

In This Section..... (July 6-12)

- Defense Department Explains Information Policy
- Senate Unit Stresses Youth Role of Schools
- Propaganda Registry Bill Raises Heated Protests
- Administration for Broader Security Risk Coverage
- Committee Splits on Niagara Power Project Report

FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 3.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On HR 4105 and S 1273 to amend the 1938 Foreign Agents Registration Act by requiring persons sending political propaganda to the U.S. from outside the country to register under it. The amendments also would require more specific labeling of the propaganda.

BACKGROUND -- S 1273 (S Rept 1996) was passed by the Senate May 21.

TESTIMONY -- July 9 -- The American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee opposed the legislation, declaring it would "give legislative approval to the authority now being exercised by the Bureau of Customs and the Post Office Department to exclude from entry into the U.S. and delivery in the mail any printed matter from abroad which (they) consider to be political propaganda of a foreign government unless the sender or addressee is a registered foreign agent." William H. Osborne, attorney for the group, said Post Office officials had "secretly impounded" two shipments of peace literature the Quakers ordered from England.

Irving Ferman of the American Civil Liberties Union said the legislation would result in censorship and suppression.

Nathan B. Levin, chief of the Justice Department's foreign agent registry section, said political propaganda can be barred under a 1940 ruling of the Attorney General, but the Department wanted the power put on the statute books.

Verner W. Clapp, assistant librarian of Congress, said the proposed amendments might compel clerks on the London Times and Economist to register as foreign agents.

Solicitor General Abe McGregor Goff of the Post Office Department said the Department had not met with the Customs Bureau on the legislation nor submitted a report on it to Congress.

NIAGARA POWER

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- July 6 reported a bill (HR 11477 -- H Rept 2635) to authorize the New York State Power Authority to harness Niagara Falls. (Weekly Report, p. 809)

Eighteen members on the Committee said the legislation was needed to reduce electric rates in the Northeast and also to meet a power crisis caused by the collapse of a Niagara plant June 7. The majority said two other

bills (HR 142, HR 420) which would permit private firms to develop Niagara power would "unjustifiably reverse a national policy of half a century by turning over to a private corporate monopoly a major public resource whose benefits belong to all the people." The majority defended the public preference provision of HR 11477 by citing federally authorized waterpower developments in Oklahoma, Nebraska and South Carolina. According to the report, "These were public power agencies which were chartered and dedicated to the marketing of power in the best public interest. Their preference status did not render them uneconomical or interfere with their financing arrangements for construction of the projects. The Committee does not believe that the preference provisions of HR 11477 are unreasonable or that they will prejudice the conduct of operations of the New York Power Authority. On the contrary, it believes it desirable and wise and within Congressional authority to include such preference provisions in the bill."

A 14-member minority opposed HR 11477 and recommended passage of HR 142. The minority complained that no hearings were held on HR 11477 and that Committee procedure prevented them from amending the bill to delete the "so-called preference clause, which might be more appropriately called the discrimination clause."

"The issue here at stake is unmistakably clear and distinct," said the minority. "On the one hand is the development of Niagara Falls electric power by tax-paying private enterprise, and on the other, development by a state government organization which pays no taxes and must be supported by the taxpayer.... Against the tax-free status of government utility operations, privately owned companies cannot compete. Carried to its logical conclusions, the philosophy behind HR 11477 would doom private utilities in America."

Other objections to HR 11477 cited by the minority: "The project is not a multiple-purpose project, and HR 11477 would, for the first time in the entire history of electric power development in this country, authorize by federal legislation public development of a pure power project.... The public project which HR 11477 would authorize would bear no relation to any existing public project and would actually displace private enterprise.... The power cost (under public operation) is low to those who consume it only because the rest of the people will pay the differential in taxes.... In the past, government projects, attended by tax subsidies, may have been justified in areas asserted to have been underdeveloped or otherwise in need of economic rehabilitation. No such assertions are or can be made here.... Although 95 percent of the people of the state of New York receive their electricity from taxpaying distributing agencies, this bill would discriminate against them. They would receive project power only after the needs of public agencies are satisfied...." The minority also said the public preference provision of HR 11477 would "abrogate" state law. Finally, the minority said more than 200 organizations in the state supported its position and public opinion polls within the area showed the people "by an overwhelming margin, want private development."

Members signing the minority report: George H.

Fallon (D Md.), Brady Gentry (D Texas), Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.), George A. Dondero (R Mich.), J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), James C. Auchincloss (R N.J.), Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.), Frank J. Becker (R N.Y.), Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio), William C. Cramer (R Fla.), Fred Schwengel (R Iowa), Bruce Alger (R Texas), Alvin R. Bush (R Pa.) and Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.).

MILITARY HUNTING

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- July 10 ordered reported a bill (HR 10371) to require armed services to get Congressional approval before withdrawing more than 5,000 acres of public land for its use. It also would require servicemen to obtain state hunting and fishing licenses for the military reservations and obey the wildlife laws of the state.

BACKGROUND -- In previous hearings, the Committee heard testimony from Fish and Wildlife Service officials that officers turned military reservations into private hunting clubs in several instances without following wildlife laws.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 6 before the House Government Operations Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee Commissioner Joseph M. Swing of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said he used government equipment for his hunting trips, including jeeps, airplanes and air conditioned trailers. He said the hunting trips into Canada and Mexico were an effort to "build up our relationships with our neighboring countries."

FOREIGN AID STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules.

ACTION -- July 7 ordered reported a resolution (S Res 285) to authorize a \$300,000 study by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on how the foreign aid program "serves, can be made to serve, or does not serve the national interest." The Committee's report would be due Jan. 31, 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 789)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 6 released an interim report on the relationship between education and juvenile delinquency. The report said the school was "second only to the family" in preparing children for life and "the most logical" institution to render effective aid to "impoverished human relations - the root of juvenile delinquency." Federal aid to schools "is a must", but "merely building more schools and hiring more teachers is not in and of itself sufficient." The report stressed the need for schools to give children moral and spiritual values as well as factual information.

The report recommended: increasing teacher salaries; bringing more men into the teaching profession because men and women teachers "each make distinctive contributions" in a child's development; increasing non-teaching specialists such as social workers and psychiatrists; re-evaluating the physical size of schools to determine whether larger schools destroyed values which might be inherent in smaller ones; introducing "mental health principles and service in larger measure," partly through federal aid; enlarging the scope of activities of

agencies such as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the National Science Foundation to include the social and psychological fields.

SECURITY RISKS

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On HR 11721 and other bills to extend security regulations to federal employees in non-sensitive, as well as sensitive, jobs. (Weekly Report, p. 812)

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- In letters to the Committee, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. and Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission endorsed the proposed legislation. Brownell said: "I favor the enactment of HR 11721 which would grant authority for extension of the employee security program to all employees.... I believe it should be understood that any new legislation adopted now would be primarily for the interim period until the Wright Commission (on Government Security) reports and would be subject to review at that time."

Young said the June 11 Supreme Court decision limiting the security program to sensitive jobs "limits drastically the operation of the present security program. This program can no longer be applied to the approximately 80 percent of the 21,000 persons entering federal service monthly in non-sensitive positions. This decision will require corrective action in many of the cases which are being processed under the present program and will also nullify many actions heretofore taken during the past three years in the interests of national security." Young said use of normal civil service procedures to remove employees from non-sensitive jobs would be clumsy and would "increase our present costs by \$300,000 a year."

John J. Gunther, legislative representative of Americans for Democratic Action, opposed the bills. "If there is no national security information connected with the job," he said, "there can be no question of an employee being a security risk, and a security risk program is entirely out of place. There is an abundance of statutory law now on the books to permit the government to dismiss employees who are unsuitable for public employment or unworthy of public trust. There is no justification for using a phony security risk procedure in the case of unsuitability."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The House Judiciary Committee July 3 reported a joint resolution (H J Res 655 -- H Rept 2582) to extend for six months, to June 30, 1957, the time allotted the (Wright) Commission on Government Security to submit its final report. The Commission, established in 1955 to review the entire government security system, originally was directed to submit its final report by Dec. 31, 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 383)

ALIEN PROPERTY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- July 9 ordered reported a clean bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act and War Claims Act of 1948 to enable former enemies to retrieve property confiscated by the U.S. during World War II. The bill also would pay U.S. citizens' damage claims against former enemy governments with foreign loan repayments.

FLOOD CONTROL

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- July 7 reported a bill (HR 12080 -- H Rept 2639) authorizing appropriation of \$1,343,871,000

for rivers, harbors and flood control projects. Of this amount, \$80,604,000 would be devoted to rivers and harbors and \$1,263,267,000 to flood control.

EXECUTIVES' PAY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service, Executives' Pay Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On bills (S 2628, HR 7619) to increase pay of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7619 was passed by the House July 30, 1955, but was not acted on by the Senate. S 2628 was reported (S Rept 1257) by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee July 29, 1955. On the last day of the 1955 session the Senate deferred action on the matter until 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 366)

TESTIMONY -- July 5 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission, one of 40 witnesses favoring the bill, said most of the executives had received no pay increases since 1949 and added: "It is not reasonable to assume that the federal government can long continue to recruit competent people to shoulder these responsibilities, no matter how patriotic they may be, if we require unreasonable personal sacrifices on their part."

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- July 9 ordered reported, by a 9-3 vote, a bill (HR 6040) to simplify valuation procedures in determining tariffs on imports. (Weekly Report, p. 776)

HR 6040 (H Rept 858) passed the House June 22, 1955. The House version would require the Treasury Department to base customs duties solely on the U.S. value of the import rather than on either that value or its value in the country of origin, whichever was higher. The Senate Committee amended the bill to limit the single evaluation to imports that would not enjoy more than a five percent tariff reduction under the system.

Voting against HR 6040: Sens. George W. Malone (R Nev.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and John J. Williams (R Del.).

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On suppression of government information. (Weekly Report, p. 778)

TESTIMONY -- July 9 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert T. Ross said there was "no precise formula" for releasing information, and that the exercise of an individual official's judgment was "all important." He said a directive by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson requiring that information released by the Department make a "constructive contribution to the defense effort" was designed to prevent one branch of the service from discrediting another. The directive, issued March 29, 1955, did not apply to answers to press inquiries, Ross said. "In their zeal to promote the interests of their respective services, members often times prepare for release material containing statements which, although not intended to do so, reflect discredit upon a sister service," he said. The order was not meant to "cover up any wrong-doing," he said.

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said agency officials

should have a chance to confront accusers whom newspapers sometimes identified only as "high sources." Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) said unless he was overruled, "I will never call newspaper reporters before us and demand that they identify the sources of their reports." He said the Subcommittee regarded newspaper accounts or complaints "principally as advisory," and not as "100 percent accurate or well founded."

July 10 -- C.H. Schooley, Defense Department public relations director, said the Navy in 1955 barred publication of an article by Navy Capt. G.W. Campbell on the World War II sinking of a cruiser on grounds the story would dampen the desire of young men to enlist. The story later was cleared by the Defense Department but its author received a letter of censure, Schooley said. Ross said despite a March, 1955, memorandum from Wilson seeking a one-third to one-half cutback in public information personnel by Army, Navy and Air Force, only the Army made a reduction.

July 11 -- Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas, in a June 30 letter to Moss released July 11, said an unauthorized secrecy label, "private-official," had been used on some documents, but that he was ordering the label changed to "for official use only." He said "private-official" had been "used to a limited extent" on personnel matters, and that whether such material would be made public depended on the facts in each case.

July 12 -- Trevor Gardner, ex-assistant secretary of the Air Force, said "at least half" of the present classified papers need not be secret. "We are deluding ourselves if we think we are keeping very much secret" from the potential enemy, he said. Gardner said the government's security system sometimes did not "meet the practicalities of the situation." He said there was a scientist of "international repute," refused security clearance by one service, but "unfortunately, the man keeps coming up with secret and top secret ideas." The Air Force gave him a non-secret contract, Gardner said, and puts a secrecy stamp on his work.

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On civil rights legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 779)

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- Tyre Taylor of Nashville, Tenn., Southern States Industrial Council general counsel, said civil rights legislation generally was aimed at the Southern states. "Why," he asked, "is it that some Northerners... seem to hate the South and to be determined to destroy its civilization and way of life? ... Could this animosity perhaps arise from some sort of inferiority complex -- or possibly unconscious envy of the South's milder climate and gentler, less pushing and less ruthless way of life? Or could it be a product of resentment of the South's conservatism and a knowledge on the part of the northern so-called 'liberals' that on this the South is eternally right and will be proved so by history?"

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 12 -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) urged the Committee not to prolong its hearings. He said the Administration "bears a considerable share of the responsibility for the delay" in enacting civil rights legislation by failing to submit its recommendations until April, 1956. "The Administration wanted to get the credit for making these recommendations without running the danger of having the legislation enacted," he said.

BLACKLISTING

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.
BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a "Report on Blacklisting" in the entertainment industry independently edited but financed by the Fund for the Republic.

TESTIMONY -- July 10 -- Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) in an opening statement said the Committee "has for some time been concerned with ascertaining whether the Fund for the Republic stands as friend or foe in America's struggle against Communism." He said the report on blacklisting made "very serious charges against organizations and individuals who have been active in combatting the Communist threat in the entertainment industry.... It accuses them of having created -- for diverse motives -- a vast machinery of blacklisting which destroys the innocent as well as penalizing the guilty."

John Cogley, editor of the two-volume report and former editor of the Catholic lay magazine "Commonweal," defended the report. The report alleged the entertainment industry since World War II has been subjected to blacklisting practices and described an alleged "security clearance" system through which suspected performers could remove themselves from the blacklist. According to the report, the so-called "clearance men" were "often the same" individuals who initiated the charges. Cogley defended the report as a factual document and added: "I would resent heartily the implication that I was defending anyone or Communism in general. I am not putting forth any position of my own. I am only saying what happened to these people, and how they reacted." Cogley identified Arnold Forster, chief counsel of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, as a "public relations expert" who, the report said, dealt successfully with a so-called "clearance ring." Cogley said Forster "was doing nothing he considered wrong -- he was merely trying to help people he thought unjustly accused."

July 11 -- Forster said his "concern with the quoted material (in the report) is that it is far from complete" and added: "From where I sat, the men who are referred to as clearance men were doing good, not evil."

James F. O'Neil, former national commander of the American Legion and editor of its monthly magazine, said the Legion "never engaged in clearance activities, never associated with blacklisting." He said the Legion was opposed to employment of entertainers identified with the "Communist apparatus."

Frederick T. Woltman, New York World Telegram and Sun reporter, and George Sokolsky, a columnist, denied that they had been "clearance men" as stated in the report. Sokolsky said the report suffered from "inadequate research, from either an unwillingness or an inability to get at all the facts and from a double standard of morals."

July 12 -- Vincent Hartnett, radio and television consultant, said he frequently helped to "rehabilitate" performers but was "never in the business of acting as a clearance man...." He said only about five percent of the Communists in the entertainment world had been uncovered. He termed it "dangerous slanting" to apply the word blacklisting to patriotic people who refused to hire Communists and sought to weed them out of the industry.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 10 -- President Robert M. Hutchins of the Fund for the Republic said the Fund had "complete faith in the journalistic integrity of John Cogley" and his report. "The Fund," he said,

"believes that this independent factual assessment of a major civil liberties problem has made a valuable contribution to the preservation of the Bill of Rights.... The Fund regards the subpoenaing of Mr. Cogley...as an unprecedented invasion of freedom of thought and expression in the United States."

D'EWARD NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the nomination of Wesley A. D'Eward as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management.

BACKGROUND -- D'Eward was given a recess appointment in October, 1955, and was renominated in January. He served as a member of the House (R Mont.) from 1945 until 1954, when he was defeated in a Senate race by Committee Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.). Murray named Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) as chairman for the hearing.

TESTIMONY -- July 11 -- D'Eward said he had no knowledge of Republican campaign literature in the 1954 Montana election which linked Murray with so-called "red fronts." Murray said in the last stages of the campaign "false and vicious" propaganda was distributed "purporting to brand me as a 'left winger', a 'Communist sympathizer' and as 'soft on Communism'."

Spencer M. Smith, secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, said his organization opposed the nomination because D'Eward's "inclination to favor small, minority groups and commercial interests has been constant and repetitious."

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.
ACTION -- July 11 favorably reported a bill (S 3868 - S Rept 2487) to extend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, for an additional five years, to June 30, 1963.

COMMITTEE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration.
ACTION -- July 7 reported a resolution (S Res 306 -- S Rept 2433) to provide an additional \$100,000 for its Privileges and Elections Subcommittee. According to the report, "The record of investigations and contests concerning Senate elections demonstrates clearly...that the Subcommittee must have adequate money on hand to meet these contingencies as they arise and that, once launched, an investigation or contest...cannot be allowed to falter or be discontinued for the lack of sufficient money to meet expenses."

UTILITY EXEMPTION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.
ACTION -- July 11 reported a bill (S 2643 -- S Rept 2529) amending the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 to exempt companies from it only while they were engaged in research work through the operation of an atomic energy reactor. The bill was reported by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 2287) June 22, and referred to the Joint Committee. The bill originally would have exempted utilities from the Act when they combined efforts to produce electricity

by atomic power. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee killed the provision after witnesses claimed it would result in utility monopolies beyond government regulation. (Weekly Report, p. 479).

ALUMINA DUTY SUSPENSION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- July 9 reported a bill (HR 10269 -- S Rept 2435) to suspend for two years the existing import duty on alumina imported for use in producing aluminum. The measure was passed by the House July 3. The Committee July 2 reported a bill (HR 8636) to extend for two years the suspension of duty on bauxite, the principal source of aluminum. (Weekly Report, p. 811)

ATOMIC RESEARCH

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- July 11 reported a bill (S 4203 -- S Rept 2530) amending the 1954 Atomic Energy Act to clarify the AEC's authority to conduct training programs and authorize grants to universities and hospitals for related programs. The bill also: authorized the AEC to grant easements over its lands; gave the AEC standby authority in dealing with trespassing problems; and transferred to the AEC administrative control over all the Los Alamos project lands. It also specified that Puerto Rico was covered by the Act.

GI LOANS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- July 11 reported a bill (HR 9260 -- S Rept 2489) amending the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to extend GI home loans for another year, to July 25, 1958.

FARM LOANS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- July 11 reported a bill (S 3429 -- S Rept 2526) to extend and expand government loan programs for small farmers and farmers in disaster areas. A similar bill (HR 11544) was passed by the House June 20. (Weekly Report, p. 733)

DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- July 12 reported a bill (S 2663 -- S Rept 2555) to authorize \$225 million in federal loans for areas hard-hit economically: \$100 million would be loaned to industry, \$50 million to rural areas and \$75 million for public facilities. (Weekly Report, p. 777)

SOBELOFF NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- July 6 reported (Exec Rept 8), with minority views, the nomination of Simon E. Sobeloff to the United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit. (Weekly Report, p. 812)

The report said the Committee found "no merit in the objections" to the appointment. It reviewed the five major objections with these conclusions: Sobeloff's alleged role in the Baltimore Trust Co. receivership; his

conduct was "unexceptionable" and a "petty incident" had been magnified "indefensibly;" his participation in segregation cases before the Supreme Court; he showed "awareness of the human factors on both sides of the question;" his alleged views on separation of powers; his attitudes were not those "of a man who would seek to override the separation of powers;" failure to sign the Peters case brief; honest differences were not cause for disqualification; the claim that South Carolina should make the appointment; there was neither tradition or requirement for rotation.

A minority report signed by Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) and James O. Eastland (D Miss.) said the nomination was "totally unacceptable to the people of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.... Such action has the inevitable consequence of lowering the dignity of the Court in the minds of the people who will be adversely affected by the views and philosophy of this man serving on the bench."

FOREIGN AIR ROUTES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 11 ordered reported a bill (S 3914) to amend the 1938 Civil Aeronautics Act to restrict the President's power to approve Civil Aeronautics Board foreign air routes decisions to cases that affect national defense or foreign policy.

TESTIMONY -- July 10 -- Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said his bill was designed to halt "confidential, off-the-record, star chamber" decisions by the White House.

Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and Louis S. Rothschild, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, opposed the bill "in its entirety." It is unrealistic to assume, Rothschild said, "that national defense and foreign policy can be considered by the President as completely isolated factors." Kalijarvi said the President "should be left free" to act.

ATLANTIC UNION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- On S Con Res 12 to call an Atlantic Exploratory Convention to determine how members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could unite further within the framework of the United Nations.

Clarence K. Streit of the Atlantic Union Committee and former Rep. Thomas H. Burke (1949-50) favored the resolution. Streit said such a resolution should be adopted before Congress adjourned. He said the Convention could supplement recent diplomatic moves toward closer NATO unity.

Spokesmen representing the Daughters of the American Revolution; National Economic Council of New York; Pro America, New Jersey chapter; U.S. Flag Committee of Jackson Heights, N.Y.; and the Catholic Action Guild of New York opposed the resolution. They said it would be a step toward world government which would mean loss of U.S. sovereignty. (Weekly Report, p. 502)

AUTOMOBILE SALES

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee No. 5.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On companion bills (S 3879 and HR 11360) to permit autodealers to bring suit against manufacturers. (Weekly Report, p. 810)

TESTIMONY -- July 9 -- Robert A. Bicks, of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division, said a "large portion of the staff" of the Department's litigation section was engaged in the antitrust investigations of General Motors Corp. and the Ford Motor Co. He said the Ford investigation had been in progress since 1953. Bicks said the Justice Department, "from an antitrust standpoint," would not object to legislation limited to giving an individual dealer some damage remedy in cases of "coercion, intimidation or threats." He said any legislation designed to stamp out "bootlegging" of new cars would be contrary to the spirit of the antitrust laws.

William T. Gossett, vice president and general counsel of Ford Motor Co., said the legislation would: tend to perpetuate bootlegging; undermine the dealer system; decrease sales and production; increase unemployment; and eventually increase prices of cars and service to the public.

William F. Hufstader, General Motors Corp. vice president in charge of the distribution staff, said the proposed legislation was "unnecessary and undesirable," since the company's new contract provisions and policies already had accomplished "the real objectives" of the bills.

July 10 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks in a letter to the Committee opposed the legislation on grounds it "would raise numerous problems of interpretation and would undoubtedly create confusion in franchise relationships between manufacturers and dealers."

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Auto Marketing Practices Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 11 ordered reported a bill (S 3946) to regulate competition and distribution of autos in interstate commerce. (Weekly Report, p. 776)

AVIATION TRAFFIC

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On civil aviation problems. (Weekly Report, p. 810)

TESTIMONY -- July 9 -- Civil Aeronautics Administrator Charles J. Lowen said the agency's five-year plan to expand and improve facilities was "the greatest federal airway program in history." He said the program, which would cost approximately \$246 million, would put the country "in a state of readiness for the first stage of the jet age," and give the CAA traffic controller "radar eyes." When the plan was put completely into effect, Lowen said, "we will have radar coverage of the entire airspace of the United States at high altitudes."

David D. Thomas, CAA director of air traffic control, said the U.S. had "the finest air-traffic control system known in the world." He said, however, that "inadequate emphasis has been placed on developing new tools for air-traffic control," and that "we need to reinforce radar signals so that we can see aircraft through precipitation clutter."

July 10 -- William B. Davis, CAA director of the Office of Aviation Safety, said there had been two near-collisions over Cleveland and one over Pittsburgh within the last six months. He said all planes should be required to carry radar sets to show how close they were to other craft in the area.

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Subcommittee.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

HOUSE

- July 16 Government Operations, Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee -- Civil aviation problems. Continues July 17, 18, 19.
- 16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Traffic Subcommittee -- To begin hearings on traffic problems with Louis S. Rothschild, Under Secretary of Commerce, the first witness.
- 16 Government Operations, International Operations Subcommittee -- Aid to Iran.
- 16 Banking and Currency -- S 256 to eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in the election of directors of national banking associations. Continues July 17, 18.
- 16 Education and Labor, Special Subcommittee -- S 3419 to create a federal advisory board on fine arts.
- 17 Post Office and Civil Service -- S 2875 to liberalize retirement benefits for federal employees.
- 17 Select Small Business, Special Subcommittee -- Problems of small business resulting from disposal of Commodity Credit Corp. products.
- 18 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Finance and Commerce Subcommittee -- Legislation to return alien property.

SENATE

- July 17 Post Office and Civil Service -- Legislation to raise postal rates.
- 17 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Television problems.

HELD HEARINGS -- In Las Vegas, Nev., on the mid-air collision of two planes over the Grand Canyon June 30.

TESTIMONY -- July 7 -- William K. Andrews, Director of Safety Investigation for the Civil Aeronautics Board, said the two-plane crash was "a definite collision" and that primary responsibility before the crash rested with the Trans World Airlines pilot. "TWA had full responsibility for maintaining separation," he said.

Committee Briefs

ARTHUR MILLER

The House Un-American Activities Committee July 10 voted to cite playwright Arthur Miller for contempt of Congress. Miller June 21 refused to answer Committee questions about persons with whom he attended Communist Party writers' meetings in 1939-40.

RUSSIAN AIR POWER

Air Force Chief of Staff Nathan F. Twining told the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, in separate sessions, that Russian air power, "while certainly not abreast of us today, can and is progressively narrowing the technological lead of the West generally and of the U.S. in particular." He testified before an executive session of the House committee July 9 and before the Senate July 10.

EISENHOWER 'PRIORITY' LEGISLATION

President Eisenhower July 10 made personal appeals to Congressional leaders of both parties for enactment of certain "priority" legislation before adjournment of the 84th Congress. Following a conference with Senate and House Republican leaders in Gettysburg, Pa. -- the first such meeting since his June 8 attack of ileitis -- the President telephoned the Capitol to discuss legislation with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas).

Johnson would not quote the President but Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said in Gettysburg that Mr. Eisenhower had 14 "priority" items he hoped would get through Congress before adjournment. The measures specified by Knowland and their status as of June 10:

- Foreign aid (\$4.7 billion authorization; \$4.9 billion appropriation) -- Authorization bill, cut to \$3.9 billion, sent to the President; appropriation bill cut to \$3.4 billion, passed by the House July 11.
- School construction -- Rejected by the House July 5; pending in Senate committee.
- Civil rights -- On House calendar; pending in Senate committee.
- Customs simplification -- Passed the House in 1955; compromise version ordered reported to Senate July 9.
- Housing -- Passed by Senate; reported by House legislative committee but stalled in House Rules Committee.
- Contract Renegotiation Act amendments -- On House calendar; pending in Senate committee.
- Postal rate increases -- Passed by House; pending in Senate committee.
- Frying Pan-Arkansas reclamation project -- Reported by House legislative committee but pending in House Rules Committee; reported to Senate.
- Pay raises for top government executives -- Passed by House in 1955; pending in Senate committee.
- Niagara power project -- Bills authorizing construction by New York State passed by Senate; reported by House legislative committee, pending in House Rules Committee.
- Immigration and refugee relief law revision (two separate measures) -- Both pending in House and Senate committees; Sen. Watkins (R Utah) July 9 said he would offer the refugee relief revisions as amendments to a non-controversial refugee bill scheduled to be brought up before the Senate.
- Flood insurance -- Passed by Senate; pending in House committee.
- Social security changes -- Passed by the House; reported to Senate.
- Military survivors benefits -- Passed by House and Senate; in conference committee.

MAY 24 COMPARISON

Comparison of the July 10 "priority" list and a May 24 White House statement on items of "particular concern" to the President shows that several proposals

have been added, others dropped from the category of priority legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 715)

Two measures on the July 10 list had not been requested previously by Mr. Eisenhower in 1956 -- Niagara power and the renegotiation act amendments. Dropped from the July 10 "priority" agenda were these measures that had been on the May 24 urgent list:

U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC); several health bills; six labor bills; farm credit legislation; Hawaiian statehood; atomic powered exhibit ship. Three of the bills on the May 24 list have been signed into law: revised farm bill; improved medical care for military dependents; highway program.

BATTING AVERAGE OUTLOOK

Knowland July 10 said the President looked for "a substantially good batting average" on his legislative program. He said "we certainly haven't abandoned the possibility" of reviving the school aid program. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) quoted the President as saying he had "asked very little" in the way of civil rights legislation and that he "expects to get it." Bridges said the chief executive was "irritated" at cuts made in his foreign aid authorization bill and hoped that the separate money bill would not be cut further.

While the outlook for approval of many proposals in the President's 1956 legislative program was still uncertain, a June 20 CQ analysis indicated that Mr. Eisenhower's batting average for the second session of the 84th Congress might be the lowest in his four years as chief executive. As of that date, Congress had approved only 16 percent of over 200 proposals in the President's program. (Weekly Report, p. 715)

Capitol Briefs

HEALTH INSURANCE

Sens. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) July 5 introduced a bill (S 4172) to permit small insurance companies and voluntary health insurance groups to make pooling agreements for the purpose of expanding hospital and medical expense coverage. The bill, drafted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, would remove antitrust restrictions against pooling agreements between insuring organizations. (Weekly Report, p. 814)

TEST CASE LOST

The government July 6 lost a contempt of Congress case intended to narrow the Fifth Amendment rights of Congressional witnesses testifying on Communist activities. U.S. District Judge David A. Pine ruled that Diantha Hoag of Buffalo, N.Y., did not waive her right to refuse to answer if she were a Communist because she testified she never engaged in espionage. (1954 Almanac, p. 363)

EISENHOWER RUNNING

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) July 10 said that President Eisenhower "left no doubt in anyone's mind" that he would seek re-election despite his June 9 intestinal operation. (Weekly Report, p. 711) He said the President told a meeting of GOP Congressional leaders he felt in better shape than he did when he made his Feb. 29 announcement that he would seek re-election. Knowland said he regarded Eisenhower's comments as a "continuation" of his Feb. 29 announcement that he would accept renomination. (Weekly Report, p. 241)

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said "I am happy that his health is such that he is up to an arduous campaign. It will be an arduous campaign."

Former President Truman July 3 said the question of a part-time presidency would be a campaign issue, but added that the President's health was "not a matter that should go into the campaign.... It's not right."

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) July 6 said "If the Republican nominees are Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon, then I say...neither of them has the qualifications to assure...the U.S., of adequate leadership.... I say this irrespective of the condition of President Eisenhower's health."

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) July 9 said the average American "knows about the President's health.... I...don't think you need to belabor the point. I think the more the Democrats try to make it an issue, the more it reacts against them." (Weekly Report, p. 124)

DEMOCRATIC KEYNOTER NAMED

Gov. Frank G. Clement (Tenn.) July 9 was selected by the Democratic Convention and Arrangements Committee to deliver the keynote speech at the party's national convention in Chicago, Aug. 13. Clement is regarded as a supporter of Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination, heads an uncommitted state delegation to the convention.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said Clement was selected "because of his familiarity with the issues and his capacity to discuss them fluently and capably...." Clement has been described as an "orator's orator." Butler said Clement's familiarity with the farm problem was one point on which he was chosen, but declined to comment on whether the selection of Clement might remove him as a possible Vice Presidential nominee.

Convention Manager J. Leonard Reinsch recalled that the late Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky., 1953-56) was the party's 1948 convention keynoter, and was selected as nominee for Vice President on the ticket headed by ex-President Harry S. Truman.

Clement was the first governor of a southern state to veto a racial segregation bill. Butler said Clement's position on segregation "is well known and he will discuss it in a way not offensive to anyone." Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, Tenn., lawyer and national board member of the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People, said "I don't think Negroes have much to expect from him in matters affecting his national political ambitions."

OKLAHOMA PRIMARY

Sen. A.S. (Mike) Monroney (D) won a second term nomination in Oklahoma's July 3 Congressional primary. With 3,077 of 3,213 precincts reported, Monroney led the closest of his three opponents, H. Os Doenges of Guthrie with 228,932 votes to Doenges' 50,647.

In the Sixth District, ex-Rep. Toby Morris (D 1947-53) led incumbent Victor Wickersham in the Democratic primary by 38,437 to 35,703 votes, in unofficial returns from 642 of 645 precincts. There will be a runoff on July 24. As a result of redistricting in 1951, Morris and Wickersham ran against each other in 1952, and Wickersham defeated Morris in a runoff primary on July 23.

Following is the Oklahoma November lineup as a result of the July 3 primary (asterisk denotes incumbent):

SENATE	
Republican	Democrat
Douglas McKeever	A.S. (Mike) Monroney
HOUSE	
Dist.	
Page Belcher*	1. Runoff
Percy Butler	2. Ed Edmondson*
Chapin Wallace	3. Carl Albert*
John L. Fuller	4. Tom Steed*
Hobart H. Hobbs	5. John Jarman*
Fred L. Coogan	6. Runoff

GOP CAMPAIGN AIDES

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall has announced the following appointees for the party's Presidential election campaign:

Director of Special Activities and Chairman of the Special Activities Board -- Bertha Adkins, of Maryland, has been in charge of the Women's Division and is national committeewoman for Maryland. She is in charge of the following divisions: agriculture, minorities, labor, veterans, nationality, ethnic groups, Young Republicans, Women's Division, National Federation of Republican Women.

Director of Farm Division, with headquarters in Chicago -- ex-Gov. Dan Thornton (R Colo.).

Assistant Campaign Director -- Clarence Adamy, of Mineral, Wash., former national service director of AMVETS.

Director of the Veterans Division -- Wayne Warrington, former Arizona Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Director of Labor Activities -- Roy James of Palmerston, Pa., attorney, former minority staff director of the Senate Labor Committee.

Director of Nationalities Division -- Albert B. Hermann of Milltown, N.J., former national committee executive director.

Candidate Campaign Tours -- Steve Harris of Kansas City, Mo., who was active in the Citizens for Eisenhower organization.

Executive Director, Farm Division -- Rollis Nelson, former North Dakota newspaper man and commodity consultant in Washington.

KENTUCKY CANDIDATES

Ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R 1946-49; 1952-55) July 7 became a candidate for the Senate seat left vacant by the death of the late Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D 1953-56). Cooper will oppose ex-Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby for the seat. (Weekly Report, p. 586)

Cooper June 2 said he would not seek the Senate seat because he "considered it a duty to continue as Ambassador to India." Cooper July 7 said he decided to run for the Senate after a personal request from President Eisenhower.

Gov. A.B. Chandler (D) July 3 was endorsed by the Democratic state convention as Kentucky's favorite son for the 1956 Democratic Presidential nomination. Chandler also was chosen national committeeman, chairman of the state delegation to the national convention and permanent chairman of the state convention.

Chandler July 8 said "I intend to be taken seriously" as a possible Presidential nominee. He said he wouldn't have much chance unless a deadlock developed at the national convention. Then, he said, "...I only need 656% more votes, and I'm going to get some of them if there's a deadlock."

State Roundup

COLORADO -- Denver Democrats July 7 picked eight delegates, with one-half vote each, to the national convention. They divided between Adlai E. Stevenson and Averell Harriman. . . Lt. Gov. Stephen L.R. McNichols (D Colo.) of Denver, July 7 announced he was seeking the Democratic nomination for governor.

CONNECTICUT -- State Democrats July 7 nominated Rep. Thomas J. Dodd of West Hartford, the state's only Democratic Congressman, to run for Senator against the GOP incumbent, Prescott Bush. They also selected the state's 40 delegates to the national convention. Headed by Gov. Abraham Ribicoff, most delegates favored Stevenson. . . Vivien Kellems, Stonington manufacturer, July 9 announced she was forming the Independent Party of Connecticut, so she could run for the Senate. The new party must qualify on the ballot by petition. She ran in 1952 for the Senate as an Independent Republican.

MARYLAND -- Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro and his elected successor as Democratic national committeeman, Michael J. Birmingham of Baltimore County, July 5 issued a peace proclamation. (Weekly Report, p. 653) Birmingham agreed to make former Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman of Baltimore, a national convention delegate.

NEW YORK -- Manhattan GOP Chairman Thomas J. Curran July 8 said ex-Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) "might run for Vice President" if Vice President Richard M. Nixon were not renominated. . . New York City Mayor Robert M. Wagner July 6 said he was "not seeking" the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination, but "it would be a fine honor" to receive it.

OREGON -- The state Republican committee July 9 issued a 250-page "fact book" titled "The Documented Record of Senator Wayne Morse," for use in the Fall election campaign. GOP State Chairman Wendell Wyatt said the booklet was the answer to Morse's challenge to look at his 11-year Senate record. Morse July 9 said "McKay will find this (the booklet)...is one thing he can't give away."

SOUTH CAROLINA -- The Democratic National Convention delegation July 6 unanimously adopted a resolution to back Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. as a favorite son candidate.

UTAH -- George D. Clyde, State Commissioner of Interstate Streams, June 23 announced he was a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket.

VIRGINIA -- A special three-judge court July 4 voided the election of four GOP officials in Lee County in the Ninth Congressional District. This climaxed hearings on a bill of complaint filed by county Democrats charging the Republicans with making illegal bulk poll tax payments in the last election there.

Political Briefs

THIRD PARTY

The Independent Electors Plan of Illinois July 6 announced plans to place "conservative" independent electors on the ballot. Its members began circulating petitions for Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) as President and Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) as Vice President. Jenner July 7 said he was "not a candidate for anything." (Weekly Report, p. 229)

GOP CANDIDATES

The Young Americans for Eisenhower First and Stassen Second Movement July 7 announced in Washington the opening of its campaign.... Harold E. Stassen, special Presidential aide on disarmament, July 9 said: "Either the Hon. Earl Warren or I could lead the Republican party to victory over Adlai Stevenson."

SCHOOL BILL

Adlai E. Stevenson July 6 said "Republicans must take the responsibility" for defeat of the federal school aid bill. "More Republicans voted against the bill than Democrats," he said.

KEFAUVER

Former President Harry S. Truman (D) July 5 said he was "more inclined to anyone else besides Kefauver." Truman said he was "very happy" that Stevenson had defeated Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in the California preference primaries.



Pressures On Congress

NAACP CONVENTION

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People held its 47th annual convention at San Francisco June 26-July 1. Below is a profile of the organization and resolutions adopted by the convention.

NAME -- National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

ADDRESS -- 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N.Y.
FOUNDED -- 1909.

PURPOSE -- To organize a "large and powerful body of citizens" to work for full equality for Negro Americans.

MEMBERSHIP -- 309,000 in forty-five states, the District of Columbia and Alaska. (No members are listed in Maine, North Dakota and Vermont.)

OFFICERS -- President, Arthur B. Spingarn; executive secretary, Roy Wilkins; director of Washington bureau, Clarence Mitchell; special counsel, Thurgood Marshall.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Mitchell, Leslie S. Perry and J. Francis Pohlhaus are registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- First quarter 1956, no spending reported; 1955, no spending reported.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED -- Delegates to the convention adopted resolutions urging:

- Fair employment practices legislation.
- A bipartisan commission on civil rights.
- Prohibition of racial discrimination in any federally aided housing, schools or health services.
- Establishment of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice.
- "Careful consideration" to non-violent resistance "for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights."
- Coalition with "responsible trade unions for measures we favor;" in turn, NAACP would support "measures supported by organized labor" consistent with NAACP policy and program.

BUSINESSWOMEN'S CONVENTION

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs held its biennial convention at Miami Beach, Fla., June 26-July 7. The 170,000-member group adopted resolutions urging:

- Adoption of a constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights for women.
- Reduction of trade barriers as an implement for world peace.
- Continued support for the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- Increased technical assistance to underdeveloped countries.
- Double income tax exemption for persons supporting a dependent who is over 65 years old or blind.

The Federation, founded to promote the interest of business and professional women, elected Miss Hazel Palmer, a Sedalia, Mo., attorney, as president. Miss Rose Leibbrand is executive director and Washington office director.

Catherine G. Kuhne and Geneva F. McQuatters are registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act as agents for the Federation. The group reported spending \$5,027.55 in 1955 and the same amount for the first quarter of 1956 for lobbying purposes.

OTC PRESSURES

The Committee for a National Trade Policy July 3 said there was "little hope" that HR 5550, a bill to authorize U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, would be passed this session of Congress.

The CNTP said representatives of six national organizations that support OTC met with House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) to discuss the status of the bill. Both leaders agreed they were "pessimistic" about the possibility of the bill being brought to the House floor before adjournment.

HR 5550 was reported March 26 by the House Ways and Means Committee by a 17-7 vote. (Weekly Report, p. 372)

The group which met with Rayburn and Martin included representatives of the League of Women Voters, the Cooperative League of the U.S., the American Veterans Committee, the Farmers Union, the Friends Committee on National Legislation and the National Council of Jewish Women.

TARIFF REDUCTIONS

The American Tariff League July 2 said the United States "gave far more than it received" in recent tariff-lowering bargains with 21 countries. Tariff bargaining was negotiated at Geneva during the first five months of 1956 under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The League said that most of the U.S. concessions consisted of 15 percent reductions in previous rates while a large number of other nation's reductions were less than 15 percent and many were nullified by import restrictions.

The United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce July 2 disagreed with the League's report. The Council said "reductions in U.S. tariffs in (the) negotiations were modest." The Council said a group of private citizens appointed by the President to serve as observers reported that "the interests of our country have been well served." The citizens' group added, however, that they were "strongly of the opinion" that there was no need for the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC).

CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its editorial matter, Congressional Quarterly periodically publishes corrections and clarifications for its Weekly Report.

CQ corrects major errors as they are noted and assembles other corrections for your convenience at the end of each quarter. The corrections that follow are to be made in the 1956 Weekly Report.

Weekly Report, Page 396, Column 1 -- Under "Truckers' Views," last paragraph, line 1 should read: C.J. Williams (not A.J. Williams).

Page 406, Column 2 -- Under "Independent Commissions," lines 4 and 5 should read: Minetti was named Dec. 8, 1955, as a recess appointment by President Eisenhower, but did not take the oath of office (not Minetti has been serving since December on a recess appointment).

Page 481, Column 1 -- Under "Related Agencies," second from last line, add: Woodrow Wilson Centennial Commission, \$48,500. (Totals are correct)

Page 483, Column 1 -- Under "Senate Action," paragraph 2 should read: Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- Permit a bank holding company to own stock of an investment company whose sole business is investing in the securities of other companies, provided the investment company does not own more than 5 percent of the outstanding voting stock of any one company and does not own in any one company stock which has a value greater than 5 percent of the value of the total assets of the bank holding company; April 24. Voice vote.

Page 502, Column 2 -- Under "Nato Members," (box) last line should read: Greece, 1951; Turkey, 1951 (not Greece, 1955; Turkey, 1955).

Page 510, Column 1 -- Line 2 should read: \$51.5 billion (not \$51.5 million).

Page 511, Column 1 -- Under "Debate," first line should read: Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.) (not Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.)).

Page 512, Column 1 -- Last line of "Commerce Department" table should read: Weather Bureau \$37,900,000 (not \$1,313,153,000). Insert below Weather Bureau: Subtotal -- \$1,313,153,000.

Page 516, Column 1 -- Paragraph 8, lines 2 and 3 should read: was elected governor again Nov. 8, 1955 (not 1954).

Page 540, Column 2 -- Last paragraph, line 1 should read: Brooks Hays (D Ark.) not Brooks Hays (D Ariz.).

Page 541, Column 1 -- Under "D.C. Transit," subtitle "Provisions," line 9 should read: Aug. 15, 1959, if by then it has not sold the transportation system (inserting "sold").

Page 541, Column 1 -- Under "D.C. Transit," subtitle "Amendments Rejected," lines 1 and 2 should read: Allott -- Provide that the interim Authority shall be considered an agency of the U.S. for purposes of this legislation. (Before voting on the amendment the Senate modified its text to delete the reference to the D.C. government.)

Page 542, Column 1 -- Under "Defense Appropriation," paragraph 1, line 1 should read: The House May 10 passed with amendment (not without amendment).

Page 546 -- Caption for roll call 55, line 4, 5 and 6 should read: Provide that the interim Authority shall be considered an agency of the U.S. for the purposes of this legislation (not that D.C. government and interim corporation be considered federal agencies).

Page 546 -- Caption for roll call 57, line 1 should read: Authorize \$3 billion (not \$5 billion).

Page 570, Column 1 -- Line 1 should read: Edward D. Hollander (not Edward D. Holland).

Page 573, Column 1 -- Under "Agriculture Appropriation," line 1 should read: The House May 14 passed (not May 7).

Page 575, Column 2 -- Under "Sugar Quotas," subtitle "Provisions," line 8 should read: original House version and 100 percent for foreign producers in current law (inserting "for foreign producers").

Page 576, Column 2 -- Under "D.C. Transit," line 1 should read: The House May 17 passed (not May 18).

Page 582, Column 2 -- Under "Davis-Bacon and Highways," paragraph 3, line 3 should read: providing \$24.8 billion (not \$28.8 billion).

Page 621, Column 1 -- Under "Surplus Predicted," paragraph 2, lines 3 and 4 should read: surplus of \$2.3 billion (not million)...and one of \$2.2 billion (not million) for fiscal 1957.

Page 710, Column 1 -- Under "Housing," first line should read: House Banking and Currency (not Senate Banking and Currency).

Page 712, Column 1 -- Under "Massachusetts," lines 3 and 4 should read: Furcolo opposed Sen. Leverett Saltonstall in the 1954 (not 1952) Senatorial race.

Page 713, Column 1 -- Under "Congressman, Governor," paragraph 2, lines 5 and 6 should read: In 1954, Herter was re-elected over Robert F. Murphy (not Foster Furcolo).

Page 736 -- Roll call 81 (caption), delete description of O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendments which were agreed to by voice vote. Caption should read: Auto Dealers Franchises (S 3879). To enable automobile dealers to sue automobile manufacturers in connection with termination of dealer franchises. Passed 75-1, June 19.

Page 742, Column 2 -- Under "FHA Inquiry," in line 5 after Agriculture insert: and its Administrator, R. B. McLeaish.

Page 765, Column 2 -- Line 4, subtitle should be "Amendment Rejected" (not Amendment Accepted).

Page 774 -- Caption, roll call 85, lines 2 and 3 should read: reducing by \$450 million (not \$450.5 million) committee amendment proposing increased Air Force (inserting Air Force) funds for aircraft and related procurement; (and adding) reducing by \$10 million committee amendment proposing increased Air Force funds for operation and maintenance. Rejected 42-47, June 26 (See story, page 765).

In This Appendix . . . (July 2 - July 8)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-177

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-183

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 631

HR 9052 -- Amend Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for additional period of 3 years authority provided thereunder for regulation of exports. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported April 12, 1956, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 6, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 27, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956.

Public Law 632

HR 9852 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 29, amended. House passed May 31, 1956. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 14, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 27, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956.

Public Law 633

S 2202 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into additional contract with Yuma County Water Users Association re payment of construction charges on valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Arizona. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) and Goldwater (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956.

Public Law 634

HR 9824 -- Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed April 23, 1956. Senate Labor reported May 28, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended. President signed June 29, 1956.

Public Law 635

HR 9720 -- Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. FO-GARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 2. House passed March 5, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 4, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 5, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 6, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956.

Public Law 636

HR 10872 -- Provide for extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims held in certain portions of U.S. may be made. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956. House passed June 27, 1956. Senate passed June 28, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956.

Public Law 637

HR 10003 -- Make appropriations for government of D.C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. RABAUT (D Mich.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 19. Senate Appropriations reported June 4, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 5, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 7, 1956. House adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956.

Public Law 638

S 2771 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Boy Scouts of America for use at Fourth National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America. THYE (R Minn.). House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956. House passed June 21, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 639

HR 10986 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. MAHON (D Texas). House Appropriations reported May 3, 1956. House passed 377-0 May 10, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported June 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 26, 1956, amended. House adopted conference report, June 29, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, June 29, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 640

HR 5790 -- Amend federal aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 641

HR 11319 -- Make appropriations for Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior and civil functions administered by Department of Army for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported May 21, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported June 8, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 13, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 18, 1956. House adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 642

S 3295 -- Amend act of April 28, 1953, re daylight-saving time in D.C. CASE (R N.J.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. House District of Columbia reported June 25, 1956. House passed June 25, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 643

HR 101 -- Amend sec. 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, re administration by the Secretary of the Interior. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 9, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 644

HR 5590 -- Amend act recognizing service rendered by Major Walter Reed and associates in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever. O'HARA (D Ill.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, 1956. House passed Feb. 7, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 645

HR 3693 -- Amend title IX of D.C. Revenue Act of 1937, as amended. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported March 21. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 646

S 1614 -- Amend "An Act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids" (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 7, 1956. Senate concurred in House amendments June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 647

HR 9671 -- Convey certain property of U.S. to village of Carey, Ohio. BETTS (R Ohio). House Government Operations reported May 1, 1956. House passed May 7, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 648

HR 10768 -- Amend section 5 of act of Aug. 7, 1946, entitled "An Act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.," as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 649

HR 9582 -- Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956.

Public Law 650

S 1275 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate employees of District to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of D.C. acquired by U.S. for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools, and other institutions. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended. House passed June 25, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments, June 27, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956.

Public Law 651

S 2512 -- Amend act of Aug. 27, 1954, to provide for erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor memory of certain members of armed forces who died or were killed while serving in such forces. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956, amended. House passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment, June 26, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956.

Public Law 652

S 3276 -- Provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in U.S. and for periodic reports of results thereof. HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.). Senate Labor reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment, June 27, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956.

Public Law 653

HR 6782 -- Amend section 7 of "Act making appropriations to provide for government of D.C. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903," approved July 1, 1902, as amended. WIER (D Minn.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 19, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956.

Public Law 654

HR 7641 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with federal and non-federal agencies in prevention of waterfowl depredations. REUSS (D Wis.). House Banking and Currency reported May 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendment, June 26, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956.

Public Law 655

HR 7227 -- Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil-defense purposes and provide that certain federal surplus property be disposed of to state and local civil-defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to state law. BROOKS (D Texas). House Government Operations reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Government Operations reported June 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments, June 25, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956.

Public Law 656

HR 10766 -- Authorize payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 4, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed June 27, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956.

Public Law 657

HR 8634 -- Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in North Carolina to city of Charlotte, N.C. JONAS (R N.C.). House Government Operations reported March 27, amended. House passed April 9, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments, June 25, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956.

2. Sent to President

S 584 -- Amend title 28, re making U.S. Customs Court, a Constitutional Court. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported April 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House Judiciary reported June 13, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 977 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C. re duties of judges of U.S. Court of Claims. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. House Judiciary reported June 13, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 997 -- Provide punishment for certain confidence game swindlers. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22, amended. Senate passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 1542 -- Authorize allowance for civilian officers and employees of government who are notaries public. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House Civil Service reported June 21, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 1688 -- Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act. MUNDT (R S.D.), and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 1739 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24, 1956. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956. Senate concurred in House amendment July 3, 1956.

S 2091 -- Authorize reconstruction, enlargement and extension of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Public Works reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House Public Works reported June 26, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 2210 -- Modify project for Saint Mary River, Mich., South Canal, in order to repeal authorization for alteration of International Bridge as part of such project, and authorize Secretary of Army to accomplish such alteration. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.). Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 2712 -- Authorize charging of tolls for transit over Manette Bridge in Bremerton, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.). Senate Public Works reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House Public Works reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 2772 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957. THYE (R Minn.). House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956, amended. House passed June 21, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 5, 1956.

S 2913 -- Extend for two years Advisory Committee on Weather Control. CASE (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. House Foreign Commerce reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 2972 -- Punish willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb. 10. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 29, amended. House passed consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate disagreed to House amendments May 15, 1956. House adopted conference report July 2, 1956.

S 3214 -- Authorize adjustment in public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for provisions of commercial recreational facilities at Clark Hill Reservoir. THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Public Works reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

S 3272 -- Increase and make certain revisions in general authorizations for small flood-control projects in Flood Control Act of 1948. BUSH (R Conn.), and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported April 16, 1956. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules. Senate concurred in House amendment July 5, 1956.

S 3307 -- Amend Section 9 (d) of Universal Military Training and Service Act to authorize jurisdiction in federal courts in certain reemployment cases. ALLOTT (D Colo.). Senate Armed Services reported May 31, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

- S 3527 -- Authorize state highway commission of Maine to construct, maintain and operate a free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. House Foreign Affairs reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- S 3547 -- Amend section of act of Aug. 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555) authorizing sale of certain land by Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque. ANDERSON (D N.C.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- S 3723 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain land in county of Alameda, Calif., and to accept other land in exchange. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- S 3866 -- Facilitate making of lease-purchase agreements by Administrator of General Services under Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by Postmaster General under Post Office Department Property Act of 1954. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956. House Public Works reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- S J Res 110 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956 in lieu of H J Res 451.
- S J Res 178 -- Authorize appropriation to provide certain costs for participation by U.S. in International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. House Foreign Affairs reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 3397 -- Relieve Secretary of Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 16, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956. Senate passed July 5, 1956.
- HR 4652 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain property to Panama Canal Company. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 5522 -- Provide for relief of Florida State Hospital. SIKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 5, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 5657 -- Allow use of certain property in Volusia County, Fla. for civil defense purposes without payment of compensation to U.S. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 26, 1956. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 6025 -- Amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of vessels rebuilt outside U.S. GARMATZ (D Md.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1956. Senate passed July 5, 1956.
- HR 6218 -- Authorize payment by federal government of cost of making certain studies necessary to assist Menominee Tribe of Indians to prepare for termination of federal supervision. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956. Senate passed July 6, 1956.
- HR 6643 -- Amend reclamation laws to provide that excess lands acquired by foreclosure or inheritance may receive water temporarily for five years. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 7, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 6850 -- Create Academic Advisory Board for U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 7426 -- Ratify and confirm Act 249 of Session Laws of Hawaii, 1955, as amended, and authorize issuance of certain highway revenue bonds by territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Interior reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 7663 -- Provide for settlement in part of certain claims of Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians in Court of Claims case No. 47568, through restoration of subsurface rights in certain lands formerly a part of Uintah Indian Reservation. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956. Senate passed July 3, 1956.
- HR 7732 -- Amend sec. 406 of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (PL 717, 75th Cong.), as amended. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 7811 -- Amend Canal Zone Code by addition of provisions re registration of architects and professional engineers. MILLER (D Calif.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 8385 -- Transfer certain responsibilities of Secretary of Interior to Public Housing Commissioner and Secretary of Agriculture. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 8552 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant to town of Chincoteague, Va., permanent easements on certain lands for purpose of taking subterranean water. ROBESON (D Va.). House Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 9280 -- Provide for formulation of a plan for control of property of Menominee Indian Tribe. REUSS (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956. Senate passed July 6, 1956.
- HR 9660 -- Direct secretary of Army of his designee to convey an 11 1/4-acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Williamsburg, Va. to state of Va. ROBESON (D Va.). House Armed Services reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956.
- HR 9768 -- Make provisions for general obligation bonds of Territory of Hawaii, amending Public Laws 640 of 83rd Congress (68 Stat. 782 ch. 889 and 68 Stat. 785 ch. 892) and ratifying certain provisions of Act 273 Session Laws of Hawaii 1955 which authorize issuance of public improvement bonds for schools in city and county of Honolulu and county of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House reported April 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 9769 -- Enable legislature of Territory of Hawaii to authorize city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue general obligation bonds. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956. Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 9828 -- Transfer 600 acres of public domain to Kanosh Band of Indians, Utah. DIXON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 9974 -- Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber, and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisconsin," approved March 28, 1908, as amended. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate passed July 6, 1956.
- HR 10230 -- Amend sections 3526 and 3528 of Revised Statutes re coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of U.S. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported May 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 10441 -- Amend Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, to restrict application to insurance which has been in effect 6 months at time benefits are sought under such act. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate Labor reported June 28, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 10504 -- Allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed public land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of lands. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 10535 -- Include present area of Zion National Monument within Zion National Park, in Utah. DIXON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interior reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 11027 -- Amend title VII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for experimental operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 11127 -- Clarify law re grant of certain public lands to states for school purposes. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.

- HR 11740 -- Provide for a temporary increase in public debt limit. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 20, 1956. House passed June 21, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 2, 1956, amended. House passed July 3, 1956.
- HR 11802 -- Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, as amended, and act of July 28, 1945, as amended, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1957. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956. House passed June 27, 1956. Senate Labor reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 11926 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to permit negotiation of commercial leases at atomic energy communities. DEMPSEY (D N.M.), reported June 25, 1956. House passed June 26, 1956. Senate Atomic Energy reported June 28, 1956. Senate passed July 3, 1956.
- H J Res 501 -- Authorize U.S. participation in parliamentary conferences of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. HAYS (D Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported Feb. 23, amended. House passed May 7, 1956. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed July 3, 1956.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 976 -- Provide for release of right, title and interest of U.S. in certain tract or parcel of land conditionally granted by it to city of Montgomery, W. Va. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 1087 -- Authorize aftercare payments by Youth Division of U.S. Board of Parole, HENNINGSON (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.). Senate Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 1384 -- Provide that Secretary of Army shall return certain mineral interests in land acquired by him for flood-control purposes to former owners of such land. STENNIS (D Miss.). Senate Public Works reported June 22, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 3, 1956, amended.
- S 1871 -- Amend Act entitled "An act to reimburse Post Office Department for transmission of official government-mail matter," approved Aug. 15, 1953, (67 Stat. 614). CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Civil Service reported June 25, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 2017 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. so as to prohibit misuse by collecting agencies of names, emblems and insignia to indicate federal agency. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 2182 -- Provide for relief of city of Elkins, W.Va. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 28, amended. Senate passed July 30, amended. House Judiciary reported June 21, 1956, amended. House passed July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 2217 -- Provide for transfer of title to irrigation distribution systems constructed under federal reclamation laws upon completion of repayment of costs thereof. BIBLE (D Nev.). Senate Interior reported June 28, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 2891 -- Amend section 709 of title of U.S.C. to prohibit use by certain business of initials "U.S." in business or firm name or pictures of Capital Building and other public buildings of U.S. in their advertising and to increase the penalties for violation of such section. DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 3, 1956, amended.
- S 3163 -- Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, in order to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House Commerce reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed July 2, 1956 under suspension of rules.
- S 3227 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Little Wood River reclamation project, Idaho. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended.
- S 3386 -- Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt" approved July 28, 1955. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Judiciary reported March 27. Senate passed March 28. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 3397 -- Amend section 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, for purpose of extending time in which payments are to be made to members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 3404 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey an 11 1/4-acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Williamsburg, Va., to Virginia. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 3419 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Committee on Arts. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Public Welfare reported July 3, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended.
- S 3458 -- Grant leaves of absence to homestead entrymen and to permit suspension of cultivation and improvement operations on homestead and desert land entries. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended.
- S 3482 -- Provide for transfer of title to certain lands to Carlisle Irrigation District, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- S 3556 -- Amend Public Law 551, chapter 616 83rd Congress, 2nd session. NEUBERGER (D Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended.
- S 3592 -- Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitutes in postal field service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported June 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 3658 -- Amend act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347) to authorize, by agreement, subsurface storage of oil or gas in restricted Indian lands, tribal or allotted. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended.
- S 3705 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended.
- S 3743 -- Add certain federally owned land to Lassen Volcanic National Park, in California. LONG (D La.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 3820 -- Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. ELLENBER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 22, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 3, 1956.
- S 3875 -- Amend section 4 (a) of Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Labor reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- S 3881 -- Authorize demolition and removal of greenhouses and other structures and replacement thereof, at Botanic Garden. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Administration reported June 28, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 3903 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized be appropriated for purposes of title I of Act. Senate Agriculture reported June 22, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 3, 1956.
- S 3926 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to charge for special services to purchasers of timber from Indian lands. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended.
- S 3927 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements, or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956.
- S 3998 -- Provide for development of federal fish hatchery, known as Holden trout hatchery, at Pittsford, Vt. FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- S 4011 -- Amend section 650 of title 14, U.S.C. entitled "Coast Guard," re Coast Guard Supply Fund. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 4116 -- Increase membership of Senate Office Building Commission. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- S 4145 -- Provide for revision and printing of a compilation of federal laws re regulation of carriers subject to Interstate Commerce Act. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- S J Res 114 -- Change name of Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor to Liberty Island. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate Interior reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- S Res 249 -- Increase by \$10,000 limit of expenditures by Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Finance reported June 28, 1956. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- S Res 271 -- Provide additional funds of \$15,000 for Committee on Appropriations. DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Finance reported June 28, 1956. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 2, 1956.
- S Res 300 -- Payment of gratuity to survivor of deceased Senate employee. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Administration reported June 28, 1956. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 2, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 147 -- Require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by U.S., be transmitted to Senate within 30 days after execution thereof. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 5, 1956, amended.

- S 1696 -- Provide compensation to Crow Tribe of Indians for certain ceded lands embraced within and otherwise required in connection with Huntley reclamation project, Montana. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6, 1956, amended.
- S 2568 -- Amend title I of act entitled "Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." CASE (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported July 21, 1955, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956, amended.
- S 2704 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations in D.C. BEALL (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, with an amendment. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956.
- S 2705 -- Authorize Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co., to construct, maintain and operate a branch track or siding over Second St. SE, in D.C. BEALL (R Md.) Senate District of Columbia reported April 23, 1956, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956.
- S 2896 -- Amend act re cemetery associations. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956.
- S 3784 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late Justice Louis Dembits Brandeis. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 6, 1956.
- S 3877 -- Promote development and rehabilitation of coastwise trade, to encourage construction of new vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- S 3982 -- Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions. MURRAY (D Mont.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6, 1956. Senate passed June 18, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- S 4076 -- Provide for appointment of certain officers in grade of rear admiral in Retired Reserve to grade of vice admiral in Retired Reserve. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Government Operations reported July 2, 1956, amended.
- S 4162 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1945, re salaries of certain executives of AEC. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Atomic Energy reported July 3, 1956.
- S 4183 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain federal real property. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Government Operations reported July 6, 1956.
- S J Res 236 -- Direct Tariff Commission to investigate whether imports of textiles or textile products are affecting injuriously the domestic industry. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Finance reported July 2, 1956, amended.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 483 -- Amend Army-Navy Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947 to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in Medical Corps. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Armed Services reported April 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 21, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 6, 1956.
- HR 731 -- Amend title 17 of U.S.C., entitled "Copyrights" to provide for statute of limitations re civil action. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 4296 -- Provide that certain professors at West Point shall not be deprived of certain retirement benefits. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported June 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 4938 -- Make provision re contracts for conduct of contract postal stations. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Civil Service reported June 25, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 5256 -- Provide for redemption of certain unused stamps. O'Hara (R Minn.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 5566 -- Terminate existence of Indian Claims Commission. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended.
- HR 5731 -- Permit members of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service and their dependents to occupy inadequate quarters on rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported May 29, 1956. House passed July 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 5888 -- Authorize settlement for certain inequitable losses in pay sustained by officers of commissioned services under emergency economy legislation. KING (D Calif.). House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 6403 -- Amend title 18, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure" of U.S.C., to provide criminal sanction for embezzlement or theft of property of Indian tribal organizations. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 6716 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. re actions for infringements of copyrights by U.S. CRUMPACKER (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported June 27, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 6729 -- Provide that Secretary of Navy shall appoint certain former members of Navy and Marine Corps to Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, as may be appropriate and thereafter transfer such members to appropriate retired list. DORN (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 6870 -- Amend Federal Probation Act to make it applicable to U.S. District Court for D.C. CELLER (D N.Y.). Senate Judiciary reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 6997 -- Include persons engaged in carrying out provisions of labor laws of U.S. within provisions of section 111 and 1114 of title 18, U.S.C., re assaults and homicides. POFF (R Va.). House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 7089 -- Provide benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans. HARDY (D Va.). House Select Committee on Survivors Benefits reported June 28. House passed July 13, amended. Senate Finance reported June 28, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 2, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 3, 1956.
- HR 7290 -- Authorize female reserve officers of Army or Air Force appointed as nurses or women medical specialists to be members of Army National Guard of U.S. or Air National Guard of U.S., as appropriate. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 7380 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. House passed March 26, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. Senate insisted on its amendments July 3, 1956.
- HR 7536 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to require that certain vessels carrying passengers for hire be fitted with radiotelephone installations. MACDONALD (D Mass.). House Foreign Commerce reported June 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 7943 -- Change name of Government locks at Ballard, Wash. to Hiram M. Chittenden locks. PELLY (R Wash.). House Public Works reported June 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 8228 -- Suspend for two years duty on crude bauxite and on certain calcined bauxite. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported April 25, 1956, amended. House passed May 2, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 2, 1956.
- HR 8407 -- Require enlisted members of Armed Forces to make up time lost during enlistments. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 14, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 8636 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1957, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. MCCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported May 3, 1956. House passed May 24, 1956, amended. Senate Finance reported July 3, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 8817 -- Provide for conveyance of certain property of U.S. to city of Corbin, Ky., SILER (R Ky.). House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 9038 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide that commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be treated as state for purposes of district court jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem. P.R.). House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 9081 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey a 2,915 acre tract of land situated about six miles south of city of San Antonio, in Bexar County, Texas, to state of Texas. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 9246 -- Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, by authorizing payments to survivors of former members for unused leave credit. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 9265 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, re audit of government (territorial and county) accounts. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 9333 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to give to certain consuming processors of cotton privilege of buying cotton futures contract in certain cases. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 9555 -- Amend sec. 205 of Flood Control Act of 1948, to increase and make certain revisions in general authorization for small flood-control projects. House Public Works reported June 30, 1956. S 3272 was passed in lieu July 2, 1956.
- HR 9591 -- Amend act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1037) re acquisition of non-federal land within existing boundaries of any national park. BONNER (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 9699 -- Provide for conveyance to state of Oregon of land and improvements known as Clackamas National Guard Target Range, at Clackamas, Ore. to be used for National Guard purposes. NORBLAD (R Ore.). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

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- HR 9774 — Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to Board of Public Instruction of Brevard County, Fla. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 9801 — Authorize and direct Panama Canal Company to construct, maintain and operate a bridge over Panama Canal at Balboa, C. Z. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules.
- HR 9892 — Amend provisions of Revised Statutes re physical examinations preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 10075 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to town of Bald Knob, Ark. MILLS (D Ark.). House Operations reported June 18, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 6, 1956.
- HR 10111 — Amend sections 657 and 1006 of title 18 of U.S.C. in order to include certain savings and loan associations within its provisions. MILLER (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 10184 — Authorize Secretary of Treasury to convey property to county of Pierce, Wash. TOLLEFSON (D Wash.). House Merchant Marine reported June 13, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 10263 — Amend title 17, U.S.C. entitled "Copyrights" with respect to certain fees. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 10269 — Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place metallurgical grade alumina on free list. KING (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported June 29, 1956, amended. House passed July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 10432 — Amend further Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to authorize Administrator to pay travel expenses and per diem allowance to trainees in attendance at National Civil Defense Staff College. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 28, 1956. House passed July 6, 1956.
- HR 10479 — Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to county of Galveston, Texas. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Government Operations reported June 18, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 6, 1956.
- HR 10523 — Conform appointment and compensation of chief legal officers of Post Office Department to method of appointment and rate of compensation provided for comparable positions. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Civil Service reported June 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 10624 — Make provisions re intercorporate relations between General Public Utilities Corp., a corporation organized and operating in U.S. and Manila Electric Co., KLEIN (D N.Y.). House Commerce reported June 26, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules.
- HR 10679 — Grant consent of Congress to establishment by states of Mississippi and Arkansas of a bi-state commission to investigate possibilities of constructing a railroad bridge across Mississippi River. SMITH (D Miss.). House Public Works reported June 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 10683 — Amend Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 11122 — Promote development and rehabilitation of coastwise trade, to encourage construction of new trade, to encourage construction of new vessels. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules.
- HR 11163 — Amend section 2 of act of March 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 58), authorizing conveyance to Lake County, Calif. of Lower Lake Rancheria. SCUDDER (R Calif.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 11375 — Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend special school milk program to certain institutions for care and training of children. JOHNSON (D Wis.). House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 11330 — Readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for determination of postal rates. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Civil Service reported May 29, 1956. House passed July 6, 1956, 217-165.
- HR 11402 — Extend existing application of Temporary Promotion Act of 1941, as amended, to Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 11520 — Provide for transfer of certain property situated in Maine to town of Castine, Maine. MCINTIRE (R Maine). House Government Operations reported June 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported July 6, 1956.
- HR 11554 — Amend certain provisions of title XI of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of passenger vessels in interest of national defense. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules.
- HR 11575 — Provide for an Assistant Secretary for Research and Development for each of three military departments within Department of Defense. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules.
- HR 11636 — Amend chapter 3 of title 18, U.S.C. re animals, birds and fish. WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported June 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 11683 — Authorize permanent appointments in Armed Forces of U.S. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported June 11, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules. Senate Armed Services reported July 6, 1956, amended.
- HR 11714 — Extend for 3 years existing authority of Secretary of Treasury in respect to transfers of distilled spirits for purposes deemed necessary to meet requirements of national defense. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 19, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 11766 — Provide for establishment of Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park, in Alabama. RAINS (D Ala.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956. House passed July 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 11861 — Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property," approved August 13, 1946. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.). House Public Works reported June 29, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956.
- HR 11873 — Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to eliminate delay in start of projects. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 11923 — Establish Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education and Welfare. WILLIAMS (D N.J.). House Labor reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- HR 11995 — Provide that 1955 formula for taxing income of life insurance companies shall also apply to taxable years beginning in 1956. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported June 28, 1956. House passed July 3, 1956.
- H J Res 569 — Provide for joint session of Congress to honor surviving veterans of War Between the States, and to provide for a medal to be struck and presented to such veterans. SIKES (D Fla.). House Rules reported April 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 6, 1956.
- H J Res 643 — Provide for an investigation of need for a geophysical institute in Territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Foreign Commerce reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- H Con Res 225 — Make provisions to commemorate quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first settlement in Florida. SIKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported June 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.
- H Res 534 — Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 transmitted to Congress by President on May 16, 1956. VINSON (D Ga.). House Government Operations reported July 3, 1956. House adopted July 5, 1956.
- H Res 541 — Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 transmitted to Congress by President on May 17, 1956. FASCELL (D Fla.). House Government Operations reported July 3, 1956. House adopted July 5, 1956.
- H Res 574 — Sympathize with plight of Polish people and urge Presidential consideration of advisability of bringing situation in Poland before U.N. and acting to prevent mass reprisal against people of Poznan and elsewhere in Poland. Also to implement offer of food from U.S. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House adopted July 3, 1956.
- H Res 671 — Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year ending 1957. BURLESON (D Texas). House Appropriations reported July 2, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 3 — Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws. SMITH (D Va.). House Judiciary reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 525 — Amend sec. 22 of Interstate Commerce Act. HINSHAW (R Calif.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 6, 1956.
- HR 1761 — Relieve veterans relying on erroneous interpretation of law from inability to repay portion of subsistence allowances they received under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. BALDWIN (R Calif.). House Judiciary reported July 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 2035 — Provide for crediting of certain service toward retirement of reserve personnel. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 4127 — Exempt courses leading to standard college degrees offered by non-profit educational institutions of higher learning from provisions of section 227 of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, prohibiting enrollment of eligible veterans under that act when such courses have been in operation for less than two years. MOLLOHAN (D W. Va.). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956.

- HR 6779 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain property of U.S. located in Juneau, Alaska, known as Juneau Subport of Embarkation, to Territory of Alaska. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 7435 -- Reauthorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Farwell unit, Neb. of Missouri River Basin project. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 7538 -- Provide 5 longevity increases for officers and members of Metropolitan Police force who have completed 28 years of service, without regard to grade in which such service was rendered. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956.
- HR 7893 -- Amend section 73 (f) of Hawaiian Organic Act. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 8321 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported July 2, 1956.
- HR 9348 -- Amend act entitled "An act incorporating Archeological Institute of America" to increase value of real and personal property that such institute may hold. MULTER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 5, 1956.
- HR 9547 -- Amend sec. 701 of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to simplify procedures governing prescribing or regulations under certain provisions of such act. HALE (R Maine.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 9678 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey to territory of Alaska certain lands in city of Sitka, known as Baranof Castle site. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Agriculture reported July 2, 1956.
- HR 9918 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to negotiate and execute a contract with Riverside Irrigation District, Idaho, to rehabilitate district's works. PFOST (D Idaho). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956.
- HR 10030 -- Provide for transfer of title of certain lands to Carlsbad Irrigation District, N.M. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956.
- HR 10238 -- Authorize and direct Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accept certain land in Buncombe County, N.D. for cemetery purposes. SHUFORD (D N.C.). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 10423 -- Provide for conveyance of 15 acres of land more or less within Garza-Little Elm project to Lewisville, Texas, for sewage disposal purposes. IKARD (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 10477 -- Prohibit payment of pension to persons confined in penal institutions for periods longer than 61 days. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 10478 -- Amend section 21 of World War Veterans' Act, 1924, to provide for disposition of certain benefits which are unpaid at death of intended beneficiary. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 10560 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability. MAILLIARD (R Calif.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 10947 -- Provide particular designation for highway bridges over Potomac River at 14th Street in D.C. BROYHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956.
- HR 11248 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned building, improvements, or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 11261 -- Extend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported July 5, 1956.
- HR 11477 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 6, 1956.
- HR 11653 -- Increase fees of witnesses in U.S. courts and before U.S. commissioners. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 5, 1956.
- HR 11709 -- Amend Public Law 506, 84th Congress, 2nd session, to increase authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Atomic Energy reported July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 11879 -- Provide for reconveyance of all mineral interests in lands acquired by U.S. for certain reservoir projects to former owners thereof. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Public Works reported July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 11928 -- Amend Section 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102) as amended, for purpose of extending time in which payments are to be made to members of Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956.
- HR 11947 -- Extend and amend Renegotiation Act of 1951. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 2, 1956, amended.
- HR 11967 -- Amend Public Law 523 of 78th Congress entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in D.C.", approved Dec. 20, 1944. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956.
- HR 11969 -- Require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce. ROBERTS (D Ala.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 6, 1956, amended.
- HR 12034 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute a contract with Tule Lake Irrigation District, California. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956.
- HR 12038 -- Provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and to increase dependency allowances. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956, amended.
- HR 12061 -- Provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. HOLFIELD (D Calif.). House Atomic Energy reported July 5, 1956.
- HR 12094 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to increase salaries of certain executives of Atomic Energy Commission. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Atomic Energy reported July 3, 1956.
- H J Res 546 -- Amend act of Aug. 20, 1954, establishing commission for celebration of 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton. RODINO (D N.J.). House Judiciary reported July 6, 1956.
- H J Res 655 -- Extend time for submission of final report of Commission on Government Security. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 3, 1956.
- H J Res 664 -- Amend joint resolution providing for membership and participation by U.S. in American International Institute for Protection of Childhood and authorizing an appropriation therefor. SELDEN (D Ala.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 3, 1956.
- H J Res 667 -- Provide for maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with presidential inaugural ceremonies. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956, amended.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION AND WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through July 6, 1956

This week's listing includes:

Bills S 4150 to S 4183
HR 12074 to HR 12137

	Senate	House
Bills	4,183	12,137
Joint Resolutions	189	676
Concurrent Resolutions	85	262
Simple Resolutions	305	583
TOTAL	4,762	13,658

Resolutions
S J Res 188 to 189
S Con Res 85
S Res 302 to 305
H J Res 671 to 676
H Con Res 261 to 262
H Res 567 to 583

1. Agriculture

S 4156 -- SMITH (R Maine), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 7/3/56 -- Assist U.S. cotton textile industry in regaining its equitable share of world market -- Agriculture.

S 4177 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 7/6/56 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 12121 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 7/3/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide for a Great Plains conservation program -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

S 4160 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 7/3/56 -- Authorize appropriation of funds to assist states and territories in further development of their programs of general university extension education -- Labor.

HR 12130 -- PASSMAN (D La.) -- 7/6/56 -- Make appropriations for mutual security for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 4179 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 7/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army, Secretary of Navy and Secretary of Air Force to make grants to certain educational institutions for construction of military and naval science buildings -- Armed Services.

HR 12109 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 7/5/56 -- Amend National Housing Act to provide an opportunity for tenants in certain rental housing projects to present written objections to proposed rent increases, and to make eviction of such tenants subject to regulation by Federal Housing Administration -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12118 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 7/5/56 -- Make library of Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, a depository for government publications -- House Administration.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 4168 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 7/3/56 -- Authorize payment of compensation for certain losses suffered as result of outbreak of poliomyelitis following early use of poliomyelitis vaccine -- Judiciary.

S 4172 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 7/5/56 -- Encourage extension and improvement of voluntary health pre-payment plans or policies -- Public Welfare.

S J Res 188 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/56 -- Make provisions, to provide for establishment of a U.S. Academy of Nursing -- Armed Services.

SOCIAL SECURITY NO INTRODUCTIONS

WELFARE NO INTRODUCTIONS

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS NO INTRODUCTIONS

5. Labor

H Res 570 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 7/2/56 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of labor racketeering -- Rules.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

S 4165 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 7/3/56 -- Provide for settlement of claims resulting from crash of U.S. Air Force plane at Minneapolis, Minn., on June 5, 1956 -- Judiciary.

HR 12079 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/2/56 -- Permit missionaries who are citizens of U.S. to make purchases at certain commissaries operated abroad by U.S. -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

S 4166 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 7/3/56 -- Make retirement benefits of Army and Air Force Utilization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 available to certain persons who rendered active federal service during Korean conflict -- Armed Services.

HR 12082 -- ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 7/2/56 -- Increase rates of death pension payable to certain dependents of veterans -- Veterans.

HR 12120 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 7/3/56 -- Provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and increase dependency allowances -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

S 4171 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 7/5/56 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government -- Civil Service.

HR 12111 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/5/56 -- Prevent loss of longevity grade benefits of postal field service employees by reason of 1-day intervals in certain service under temporary appointments -- Civil Service.

HR 12128 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 7/6/56 -- Establish a system for classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in government -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

S 4151 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 7/2/56 -- Provide for establishment of a national cemetery at Birch Coulee battlefield site in Renville County, Minn. -- Interior.

S J Res 189 -- MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 7/6/56 -- Designate fourth day of May as Teachers Day -- Judiciary.

HR 12117 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 7/5/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort De Soto as a national memorial -- Interior.

H J Res 674 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 7/6/56 -- Establish 12th day of April as National Health Day -- Judiciary.

H J Res 675 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 7/6/56 -- Designate period beginning October 22, 1956, and ending October 27, 1956, as National Transportation Week -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS

HR 12119 -- THOMAS (D Texas) -- 7/5/56 -- Make provisions re clerk hire of Members of House of Representatives -- Administration.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS NO INTRODUCTIONS

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

S 4155 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 7/3/56 -- Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgement upon claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., of West New York, N.J. -- Judiciary.

S 4181 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Daniel (D Texas), Eastland (D Miss.), Welker (R Idaho), Butler (R Md.) -- 7/6/56 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize admission in evidence of telephonic interceptions by duly authorized law-enforcement officers engaged in investigation of certain narcotic offenses -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NO INTRODUCTIONS

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

HR 12108 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 7/5/56 -- Revise Alaska game law -- Interior.

HR 12127 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 7/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to charge for special services to purchasers of timber from Indian lands -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 4176 -- SCOTT (D N.C.), Ervin (D N.C.) -- 7/6/56 -- Provide for conveyance of Maritime Administration Reserve Shipyard at Wilmington, N.C., in exchange for certain lands to be conveyed by North Carolina State Ports Authority to U.S. -- Commerce.

HR 12116 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 7/5/56 -- Provide for conveyance of Maritime Administration Reserve Shipyard at Wilmington, N.C., in exchange for certain lands to be conveyed by North Carolina State Ports Authority to U.S. -- Merchant Marine.

POST OFFICE
NO INTRODUCTIONS

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY
NO INTRODUCTIONS

GENERAL

- HR 12113 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/3/56 -- Incorporate Boys' Clubs of America -- Judiciary.
HR 12129 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/6/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on Arts -- Labor.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING
NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S 4152 -- GORE (D Tenn.) -- 7/2/56 -- Establish a Federal Highway Commission and to transfer to such Commission all powers, duties and functions of Secretary of Commerce re Bureau of Public Roads and all powers, duties and functions delegated by Secretary to or conferred by law on Bureau of Public Roads -- Public Works.
S 4159 -- POTTER (R Mich.) -- 7/3/56 -- Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act in order to prevent discrimination against ports on Great Lakes -- Commerce.
S 4164 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 7/3/56 -- Provide appointment of a Federal Highway Administrator in Bureau of Public Roads, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce -- Civil Service.
H J Res 676 -- RAY (R N.Y.) -- 7/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain warbuilt vessels -- Merchant Marine.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 4162 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/3/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase salaries of certain executives of Atomic Energy Commission -- Atomic Energy.
S 4178 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 7/5/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to undertake continuing studies of effects of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides upon fish and wildlife for purpose of preventing losses of those invaluable natural resources following spraying and to provide basic data on various chemical controls so that forests, croplands and marshes can be sprayed with minimum losses of fish and wildlife -- Commerce.

- H J Res 672 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 7/2/56 -- Provide for a 230,000-volt line from Fort Randall Dam in S.D. to Grand Island, Neb. -- Interior.
H Res 576 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 7/5/56 -- Authorize an investigation of damage claims resulting from sonic blasts -- Rules.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 4150 -- PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine) -- 7/2/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to National System of Interstate Highways -- Public Works.

- HR 12074 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 7/2/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to National System of Interstate Highways -- Public Works.
HR 12078 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 7/2/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide assistance to U.S.-flag commercial vessels through establishment of a standard of equality re margin of profit obtained by certain non-U.S.-flag vessels carrying cargoes procured, furnished or financed by U.S. -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12080 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/2/56 -- Authorize construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control -- Public Works.
HR 12110 -- FALLON (D Md.) (by request) -- 7/5/56 -- Provide for appointment of a Federal Highway Administrator in Bureau of Public Roads, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce -- Public Works.
HR 12115 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 7/5/56 -- Provide for additional federal aid for highways to states which do not levy a third structure highway-use tax -- Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 4157 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 7/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide a tax on certain processing of watch movements -- Finance.
S 4174 -- POTTER (R Mich.) -- 7/5/56 -- Suspend manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles for a period of 6 months -- Finance.
S 4182 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 7/6/56 -- Require equal tax treatment for similarly situated taxpayers -- Finance.
S 4183 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/6/56 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain federal real property -- Government Operations.
HR 12075 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/2/56 -- Make provisions re reporting for income-tax purposes of dues and fees received by nonprofit service corporations -- Ways and Means.
HR 12076 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/2/56 -- Amend section 501 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, re exemption of voluntary employees' beneficiary associations -- Ways and Means.
HR 12077 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/2/56 -- Similar to HR 12076.
HR 12081 -- DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/56 -- Exempt churches from excise tax on bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables -- Ways and Means.
HR 12083 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 7/2/56 -- Exempt from tax on club dues amounts paid re any nonprofit neighborhood swimming pool -- Ways and Means.
HR 12112 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/5/56 -- Amend section 72 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.
HR 12114 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/5/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes paid or determined and customs duties paid on distilled spirits, wines, beer, tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by authorized officials as a result of a major disaster; to provide for refund of internal revenue tax paid on beer lost or rendered unmarketable as result of floods of 1951; and to provide for refund or credit of taxes paid on distilled spirits and wines of Puerto Rican manufacture lost or rendered unmarketable or condemned by health authorities as result of hurricanes of 1954 -- Ways and Means.
HR 12131 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/6/56 -- Amend definition of head of household for federal income-tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

Congressional Quiz

Time to bone up on national conventions before the television cameras focus on the keynote speakers next month. The Democrats meet Aug. 13 in Chicago, the Republicans Aug. 20 in San Francisco. Can you answer three out of five questions on the conventions?

1. Q--Ex-President Harry S. Truman used a famous quotation the other day to illustrate his own feelings: "If nominated, I will not accept; if elected, I will not serve." Who originally said it? (a) Andrew Jackson; (b) Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman; (c) John Marshall; (d) Robert A. Taft. (one point)

A--Gen. Sherman is credited with the statement in a telegram to the chairman of the Democratic national convention of 1864. George B. McClellan was later nominated to oppose Abraham Lincoln that year.

2. Q--Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington will be the keynote speaker at the 1956 Republican convention. Who was the Republican keynote speaker in 1952? (one point)

A--Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

3. Q--The pattern for the modern nominating convention was set by a little-known third party called the Anti-Mason Party. When was the first

nominating convention held? (a) 1787; (b) 1831; (c) 1856; (d) 1914. (one point)

A--(b) 1831, in Baltimore. The National Republicans and the Democrats soon followed this first national convention with gatherings of their own.

4. Q--What is the greatest number of ballots ever required to nominate a Presidential candidate at a national convention? (a) 29; (b) 60; (c) 103; (d) 201. (one point)

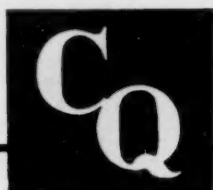
A--(c) 103, at the Democratic convention of 1924. John W. Davis was nominated after a deadlock between Alfred E. Smith and William G. McAdoo. The GOP record was 36 ballots in 1880 to nominate James A. Garfield.

5. Q--What nominee instituted what has become a convention tradition -- the acceptance speech? (one point)

A--Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the 1932 Democratic convention. In his speech he said, "The appearance before a national convention of its nominee for President, to be formally notified of his selection, is unprecedented and unusual, but these are unprecedented and unusual times. I have started on the tasks that lie ahead by breaking the absurd traditions that the candidate should remain in professed ignorance of what has happened for weeks until he is formally notified of that event many weeks later."

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The Week In Congress

Foreign Aid President Eisenhower watched with interest from Gettysburg as Congress put his fiscal 1957 foreign aid program through the mathematical mill. The bill left the House for the Senate carrying authority to spend \$3.6 billion on aid. The Senate raised this to \$4.3 billion; both chambers in conference agreed to authorize \$3.9 billion. Final step was appropriating the money authorized in the bill. The House refused to go that high, appropriating \$3.4 billion. The Senate may go higher as Candidate Eisenhower's pleas for aid get stronger. (Page 825, 832)

Vital Vote

Republicans and Democrats will bid for the big bloc of "nationality votes" in the 1956 election on two issues: liberation of satellite nations and liberalization of immigration laws. Strategists of the two parties agree these are the topics of greatest concern to first- and second-generation Americans. The proportion of the population they represent is shrinking, but it is still large enough to swing weight in an election. The 1950 census found about seven of every 100 Americans were born abroad. Another 15 of every 100 were children of immigrants. Together, this "foreign white stock" composed almost one-quarter of the nation's population. And in areas where first- and second-generation Americans are concentrated, the immigration and satellite nations issues will form the keystone of the political campaign. (Page 817)

Impacted Schools

A bill to spend nearly \$400 million on schools burdened with children of servicemen or other federal personnel sailed through the House with hardly a ripple in contrast to the wave of protest that sank the general school aid measure. The \$400 million would be spent during fiscal 1957 and 1958. The more "federal children" the school has, the more money it would get. An attempt to tie on general aid for schools to the bill was ruled out of order. The overall school aid bill would have given \$400 million in federal money to schools each year for four years. (Page 827)

Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Airline capital gains, p. 835; wheat agreement, Iran, Nicaragua and Netherlands friendship treaties, atomic power reactors, p. 840.

House: Postal rates, military construction, D.C. stadium, p. 836; foreign aid funds, supplemental appropriations, military pensions, p. 838.

First Class Fight

After a hot fight, the House voted to send the three cent stamp the way of the penny postcard. The bill, now in the Senate, would raise the price of first class stamps from three to four cents and levy other increases to help get the Post Office Department out of the red. The measure passed amid cries of "stamp act" and a demand to paint the GOP elephant on the new stamp. (Page 826)

Price Slicing

Opposing small business and big business interest groups are bracing for a showdown Senate fight on a bill to curb price concessions to favored customers. The small business groups claim the bill would deal a blow to monopoly by closing a loophole the Supreme Court opened in the Robinson-Patman Act, a measure designed to protect the little businessman. Opponents, led by oil companies, railroaders and some steel men, say passage of the bill would constitute a "serious attack on the free enterprise system." Administration spokesmen are split over the bill. The House has passed it, so proponents are concentrating on getting it out on the Senate floor before the end of the session. (Page 822)

Niagara Power

The House Public Works Committee split 18-14 in reporting a bill to permit a public body to harness mighty Niagara Falls for electrical power. The majority said letting the New York State Power Authority do the harnessing would reduce electric rates in the Northeast and ease a power shortage there. The minority contended the philosophy of letting tax free authorities compete with private industry "would doom private utilities in America." The minority added that the legislation would shatter precedent by allowing public development of a pure power project. (Page 841)